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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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REPORT ON CCCE MEETING

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 27 Feb 87 p 12

[Article by Adama Diabate]

[Text] The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) might grant our country loans equaling or surpassing the 1986 total of 31,468,500,000 francs. This was the guarantee given by Jacques Campet, chairman of the Central Fund supervisory council, at a press conference on Wednesday.

Responsible for authorizing financing operations and overseeing management of the Central Fund, the supervisory council met in Abidjan on 25 February. Some 40 years after the creation of the Fund (which since 1946 has had the double mission of serving as a development agency and a financial institution), the supervisory council was meeting for the first time outside of France.

For Chairman Campet, the choice of Abidjan for the meeting is explained by the fact that the Ivory Coast is the prime beneficiary of credits granted by the Central Fund between 1975 and 1986. Actually, between 1975 and 1986, the CCCE granted 117 credits to our country for a total sum of nearly 250 billion francs, or 14 percent of all loans granted by the Central Fund to 40 nations and territories (34 African countries) in which it is active.

At the Abidjan meeting, a number of decisions were made concerning internal management of the Central Fund. The general director of the institution, Yves Roland-Billecart, presented the preliminary operating plan for 1987, which he said "will enjoy good conditions."

Development banks were also discussed at the meeting. While participating in the establishment of African and Malagasy central banks, the Central Fund has also contributed to the creation of development banks, a large number of which have encountered many difficulties.

The meeting tried to ascertain to what extent the Central Fund should finance immaterial elements of projects, meaning studies and rehabilitation.

Finally, a number of traditional finance dossiers were studied from different countries in the area (Burkina-Faso, Gabon, the Central African Republic, Togo), and a series of decisions was reported aimed at helping a dozen nations in the area.

It should be noted that the members of the supervisory council and the general management of the Central Fund have since 23 February been visiting a number of operations and enterprises to which the CCCE has lent its aid. These visits will conclude tomorrow.

FRENCH AID IN 1986 TO INDIAN OCEAN REVIEWED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 28 Feb 87 p 7

[Text]

Comoros, Mozambique, Madagascar and Mauritius were the chief beneficiaries among the countries of the Indian Ocean of assistance from France's Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, which both increased the amount of its loans at preferential interest rates and reduced the average cost of loans. The states in east Africa which were helped by the fund during the year, in decreasing order of importance, were as follows (sums are in French francs):

- Madagascar: 403 million (360.4 million in 1985), comprising 17.6 million for irrigation, 3.2 million for sisal production (Pechpeyrou company), 108 million for the sugar industry, 9.9 million for fisheries, 1.75 million for a biscuit factory, 14 million for rebuilding the Tanjombato dam, eight million for chrome mining (the KRAOMA company), 19.5 million for electricity supply in Antananarivo, 56 million for telephone installations at Toamasina and Mahajunga, and a structural adjustment loan of 165 million.
- Mozambique: 265 million (154.2 million in 1985), comprising 165 million for the renovation of the Nacala-Cuamba railway and a special loan of 100 million for agriculture.
- Mauritius: 101.5 million (76.3 million in 1986), comprising 3.5 million for irrigation, nine million for the Tamarind Falls power station, nine million for the Grand Gaube hotel project and 12.5 million for an Air Mauritius hangar.
- Comoros: 86 million (nothing in 1985), comprising 61 million for electrical renovation, five million for tourism (COMOTEL) and 20 million for a hangar at Moroni-Hahaya airport.
- Djibouti: 4.5 million (22 million in 1985), comprising 2.5 million for telecommunications and two million for the national water agency.
- Seychelles: Two million (46.5 million in 1986) to increase the capital of the Seychelles Development Bank.

/9274

CSO: 3400/592

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

WEST AFRICAN RICE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION MINISTERIAL SESSION

Ministerial Council Meets in Monrovia

AB210907 Dakar PANA in English 0821 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Monrovia, 21 April (LINA/PANA)--The sixth extra-ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of WARDA, the West African Rice Development Association, has opened in Monrovia.

The two-day session, which began yesterday, reviews WARDA operations for the past 12 months, adopts its 1988 budget, and is considering each member country's contribution towards the budget proposal.

The session will also appoint members of the association's board of trustees and adopt reports of various committees of the association.

The acting executive secretary of WARDA, Alieu Jagne of Gambia, yesterday appealed to member states of the association to their outstanding obligations to the association to ensure its smooth operation.

He said that though the financial picture of the association has greatly improved, it was incumbent upon each member state to ensure a "brighter financial future" for the association to enable it achieve its goals.

Yesterday's national experts committee session was chaired by Mahana Mbodj of Senegal, who said the session would make appropriate recommendations for study and approval by the Council of Ministers at today's sitting.

Meeting Ends, Resolutions Adopted

AB222128 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] The sixth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the West African Rice Development Association, WARDA, has ended with the adoption of several resolutions for the smooth operation of the association. The 2-day session, which convened from 20 through 21 April, reviewed WARDA's operations during the past 12 months, appointed a 10-man trustees board, and approved a budget of \$4.3 million for 1988.

The resolutions contained in the Council of Ministers' provisional report issued yesterday expressed deep concern about the serious financial difficulties facing WARDA and urged each member state to pay its arrears totalling \$11 million for 1986 and 1987. In keeping with the schedule for the payment of arrears adopted at the first extraordinary session in Dakar, Senegal, last December, the resolutions also called on each WARDA member to pay its (?coming) contribution of \$400,000 for 1987, noting that these amounts were needed to enable the association to meet its commitments.

Meanwhile, the next meeting of the association will take place in Monrovia [words indistinct] 1987.

/8309

CSO: 3400/588

SANKARA ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF HIS PROGRAM

Brest OUEST-FRANCE in French 25 Feb 87 p 3

[Interview with Captain Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina, by correspondent Jean Thefaine, in Ouagadougou; date of interview not given; first two paragraphs are OUEST-FRANCE introduction]

[Text] To many, Captain Thomas Sankara, 38 years old, president of Burkina, is a disturbing head of state: To France, who is irritated by his political relations (with Libya and Cuba) and his "ambivalent attitude toward aid"; to diplomats who wonder what strategy to use with this athlete who speaks in a high and mighty tone; to his African colleagues, whose company he seldom seeks, and to Burkina government employees whom he scolds more and more for their lukewarm revolutionary zeal. Practicing what he preaches, Sankara rides around--as do his ministers--in an R5 or a 205, after having put all official Mercedes-Benz cars in a garage.

He wore a uniform in his spacious, air-conditioned office to welcome his visitors with ease and a lack of artificiality. For an hour and a quarter he talked about his difficulties in the development of his country. He prefaced his remarks with "It is not that I am avoiding these questions, but I would not like to waste time repeating answers about my relations with Libya, the military regime in Burkina, etc." With an annoying admiration for the economist, Rene Dumont, whom he had received the day before, Sankara admitted that the latter's "cries of alarm are justified." After an occasional laugh then the final handshake and with a twinkle in his eyes, Sankara made this revelation: "Do not think that it is fun for me to be here!"

[Thefaine] In order to slow down the desert's advancement, you have joined the battle on three fronts against the burning of brush, the excessive cutting down of trees, and the uncontrolled roaming of animals. Between the use of force and explanation, what means do you use to make yourself understood?

[Sankara] The two things go together. We must continue to explain and to build the people's interest. At the same time, we must set up strict rules, e.g., it is forbidden to go through here. To make the people aware of the problem, we rely on all available means--the radio, television,

newspapers, pictures, and meetings. We also rely on the people to react. When planting a tree, we try to make it a ceremony. We try to create a ritual for all happy events in a person's life: baptism, birthday, marriage, etc. Better yet, we require each home to have a minimum number of trees. In the end, it will be done as a matter of course.

We depend also upon the traditional chiefs or chiefs of the land, who are the high priests in the animist religion. They have a divine power and are in communication with the ancestors. The priests are the ones who convey to the living what the ancestors authorize or forbid. We are going to talk with the high priests so that they will tell the people: Be careful, even the ancestors are against destroying trees. A part of the population will heed the warning.

[Théfaine] Do you think the people's awareness will grow?

[Sankara] Unfortunately it will not grow as fast as the desert. That is what is unfortunate; however, awareness will grow. Had you come here during the great drought, you would have seen a scene of tremendous desolation. Many trees have been planted today, but it is not enough. Then there has been a spectacular advancement in "improved cook stoves." Do you know that the latter burn 2 to 3 times less wood than the traditional type of stoves?

[Théfaine] Produce and use Burkina products. Is that a realistic slogan?

[Sankara] We must protect ourselves from aggressive cultures and economic actions. We must be selective as to what is produced in the country as well as in what is brought in. We must realize that it was not too long ago that Christmas trees were shipped in from France! Primarily for the whites, then for the citizens of Burkina. I have nothing against fir trees. They are magnificent evergreens. But we must make a choice! It is the same for champagne (I do not know what it tastes like, because I do not drink alcohol) and Camembert cheese. I find it shocking that such products are brought into a country where people do not have enough millet to eat. Some people will have to do without currants for their couscous!

[Théfaine] It is said that the granaries of the OFNACER, the National Grains Office, are full of imported relief food supplies?

[Sankara] That is right. We have had a terrible drought these past years, and we asked for help; however, it is not always useful, particularly when it comes at an inopportune time. It develops an attitude that is dependent upon assistance, which we are fighting against. With this point in mind, the OFNACER is the process of being reorganized. The arrival of this comes at the time of an abundant harvest. As a result, the price of 1 kilo of millet has fallen to 20 CFA francs. It is awful.

Burkina can produce more. There are countries that have even less water than we have and do well. For example, Israel. Although it is not a political position, it must be recognized.

[Thefaine] What place does a woman have in this fight for the country's development?

[Sankara] Our fight for women is not a feminist one. Nor is it for magnanimity. It is simply an objective view of development. We started by assuming that by engaging in battle with men only, we were only using four out of 10 fingers, for 52 percent of the population are women. Now, the latter have demonstrated that in the fields, the mines, the foundries, everywhere, they are able to do the same work as well as, if not better than, the men. In the commercial field, they are able to amass fortunes, like the wealthy fabric retailers (women) of Togo who have a preference for Mercedes-Benz cars. In the political field, they are often in the forefront of the fight against imperialism or all forms of domination.

[Thefaine] What is the amount of illiteracy in a country where only 16 per cent of the population is able to go to school?

[Sankara] We want a functional literacy. The traditional school in a rural area is very expensive for us in teachers and training material. Such a school is also very slow. Students learn Rabelais' poetry so that they can advance to the next higher class.

[Thefaine] Rabelais in Ouagadougou?

[Sankara] That is right and there is more! My own ancestors were Gauls first! It is not bad, of course, to be knowledgeable about Aztec literature or to know Old Polish; however, there are choices to be made. We must quickly get to the essentials. That is why functional literacy will have an effect on things of immediate usefulness: Counting the number of steps to measure a field, fixing standards of measurement, measuring the amount of a harvest, maintaining a ledger or a log of consultations in a medical clinic. Having said that, I do not mean that we are unreceptive to other cultures.

[Thefaine] A quick vaccination program and a quick literacy program--you have adopted a shock strategy in order to move ahead...

[Sankara] It was to take care of the most pressing matters, but also to convince ourselves. In a country like ours, it is difficult to make changes. Our administration, established during colonial times, learned to obey and to carry out, but not how to take over when the French departed. As a result, it is unwieldly and hampered by red tape. It has proven itself to be incapable of making a better future with the modest means presently available to us. Only by a persuasive shock treatment can such an administration be shaken up.

[Thefaine] Does Burkina intend to maintain privileged relations with France?

[Sankara] The whites, in this case the French, made us live through dark years. Good. We are today in 1987. Mr Dupont, from Bordeaux, never asked

to colonize Burkina. That is all done with. Let us work together. The French people owe our country recognition. In return, France has an easier access to our country than any other. It is understandable.

9766/9190

CSO: 3419/89

BRIEFS

SOVIET COOPERATION--Yesterday, 18 February, the citizens of Burkina and of the Soviet Union celebrated the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Burkina. In a statement to the national press, Comrade Felix Bogdanov, ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to our country, summarized the 20 years of cooperation between Burkina and the Soviet Union. This cooperation came into being during the past 3 years by means of continuous contacts between the highest levels of our countries (e.g., a recent visit to our country by a delegation from the Central Committee of the CPSU), the exchange of cultural and sports events, and Soviet participation in health and educational programs: "For 4 years, 32 Soviet professors have been working in the university and in the lycees. In December, ten Soviet doctors arrived in the hospitals of Burkina." Still in the field of health, the USSR has provided about 50 million francs in aid for the purchase of pharmaceutical products. [Excerpt] 'Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French 19 Feb 87 p 12] 9766/9190

CSO: 3419/84

SOVIET AID IN FIGHTING DROUGHT DETAILED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Mar 87 p 3

[Text]

TWELVE years ago, at the initial stages of the national-democratic revolution, Ethiopia adopted a decree on land reform. The peasants, making up 90 per cent of the country's population, were given the nation's main wealth, land, and the right to freely dispose of the results of their work.

The 2,000 production and 5,000 consumers' co-operatives are steadily developing. The workers' Party of Ethiopia and the government pay special attention to farmers' co-operatives giving them financial and material assistance. This helped save millions of people in the terrible 1984-85 drought.

The country has managed to make up for the losses inflicted by the drought. A total of 600,000 people from the drought-affected areas are tilling 130,000 hectares of fertile land in the resettlement regions. By September this year, another 180,000 will be resettled.

The government has adopted a three-year development programme for agriculture aiming at self-sufficiency in grain crops to offset the effects of future droughts. Farmers' co-operatives are to become the motive force of the programme.

Ethiopia has scored great success which proves

the validity of development programmes adopted by the government. This is noted by many unbiased observers. U.S. Congressman Leland, head of the U.S. delegation which visited Ethiopia last February, said that the resettlement programme merits broad international support. He positively assessed the programme for establishing larger settlements in the countryside.

Still, Ethiopia needs more assistance, despite its heroic efforts and the one billion dollars of international aid granted it in 1984-85 to overcome the food crisis. It should get now what it was denied before. According to Michael Priestley, assistant to the U.N. Secretary-General and head of the U.N. Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, before the 1984-85 drought Ethiopia annually got six dollars per capita in official development aid. For comparison, Somalia got 51, Sudan 34 and Botswana 150 dollars.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries greatly assist Ethiopia in overcoming hunger and the effects of the drought. Their assistance helped save millions of lives, said Berhanu Jembere of the government relief and rehabilitation commission. This assistance is particularly valuable since it is not philanthropic. It aims to help the country on a long-term basis.

The Soviet Union pro-

vided Ethiopia with foodstuffs, equipment for sinking water-supply wells, and water-tank trucks. Twelve AN-12 transport planes, 340 cross-country trucks and 24 helicopters manned by Soviet crews carried the drought victims to fertile lands. A Soviet field hospital for 300 catered for the sick. In general, over 1,000 Soviet specialists worked in Ethiopia. Soviet assistance ran into hundreds of millions of dollars.

Under the 1984 long-term economic co-operation programme, the Soviet Union will help Ethiopia develop new lands, build capacities for storing and processing agricultural produce and train agricultural specialists. The Soviet-assisted tractor plant in Nazret has become operational, and the construction of the Melka-Wakana 150,000 kwt. hydro-electric power plant and man-made lake is nearing completion. They will water thousands of hectares of land.

The two countries have reached agreement on co-operation in growing tea and oil-producing crops, and building a complex for cattle breeding and fattening on an area of 23,000 hectares. The programme provides for the development of cotton growing in the lower reaches of the Awash river on 60,000 hectares, for building a dam in Tendahe and other facilities. This will help Ethiopia realise its development programmes.

AL-QADHDHAFI URGED TO WITHDRAW FROM CHAD

Abidjan FRATERNITY MATIN in French 21-22 Feb 87 pp 1, 32

[Article by Auguste Miremont: "Will al-Qadhdhafi Listen to Reason?" in the "Write and Construct" column]

[Text] "Every cloud has a silver lining," said President Houphouet, applying this well-known saying to the situation in Chad.

Ill-timed, ill-spoken words provoked not only the explanation given by the French head of state, but also the clear and firm statements by President Houphouet and Paul Biya of Cameroon.

What the Wise Man of Africa, whose realism, lucidity and sense of justice always make him speak out against hollow or demagogical verbosity and wrongdoing, is saying is the following:

That al-Qadhdhafi is defying one of the fundamental principles of the OAU, i.e., respect for the borders we inherited from the colonial period; that the Libyan colonel should for once respect his own words and remove his armed forces from Chad; that if al-Qadhdhafi wants peace in Chad, then it will be so; that it is the responsibility of al-Qadhdhafi's friends to persuade him to give "a chance for peace" and stability to Chad, and to Africa as well; and that French troops are in this country, which has been abused and war-torn for some 20 years, at the request of the legal government, and will withdraw from it as soon as they are asked to do so.

"Nobody can tolerate the occupation of an OAU member country," President Houphouet added firmly to make it clear to everyone, and especially the head of the Libyan Jamahiriya.

Echoing these sentiments, President Biya said: "To arrive at a lasting solution to the conflict in Chad, the troops operating in the country which were not called on by Chad's legal government must be withdrawn."

The "troops not called on," are as always, Libya's Islamic legion, the cutting edge of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's clearly stated expansionist policy. It is the object of a growing public protest spearheaded by our

president, by virtue of his prestige and international credibility, and respect for his political clairvoyance, courage, passion for truth and love for justice and order. At the same time, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, like Paul Biya who follows his elder, has made it clear that he is prepared to work for peace and find ways to restore it. Neither one is content with merely pointing out the "large thorn" puncturing Chad's stability, but they are also suggesting solutions.

The reaction on the part of al-Qadhdhafi and all his hagiographers to these words of truth is that rather than listening to reason, they are pursuing their masquerade. Insults and complaints combine in a cacophonous concert, the purpose of which seems to be to hide the tears and wounded egos created by their braggadocio.

"You cannot stop a hurt child from crying," a friend reminded me yesterday. This is true. And the silence that has surrounded and even hidden the pretensions of the Libyan leader to annex a sovereign and internationally recognized territory could have led him to assume that these pretensions were perhaps shared, or at least understood. Thus the silence was positive for him, even though it generally signified disapproval, censure and opposition. But with someone like him, this "soft" language was not the best.

In breaking this silence, the president has destroyed the veil that al-Qadhdhafi has always tried to throw over his ignominious activities in Chad. And this applies also to the public invectives, slanderous statements and ridiculous pronouncements that we are used to hearing from the Libyan leader.

One might wonder when he will begin listening to the cries of horror his acts provoke, paying attention to the appeals of his peers and be open to reason.

All he needs to say is "We want peace in Chad." It is enough just to want it. The Wise One and all the African leaders will make sure that this happens.

9805/9190
CSO: 3419/118

IVORY COAST

IVORIAN RATHER THAN FOREIGN EXPERTS REQUIRED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 18 Feb 87 p 2

/Editorial in form of open letter by Jean-Pierre Aye/

/Text/ My dear Edward: I would like to recall an observation of yours, and join with you in affirming what is surely a primary truth, but one worth repeating, for not everyone is always convinced of it. And yet the evolution of peoples and countries exists to convince us that no people or country has ever developed while turned in on itself, living in autarchy, and hostile to the contributions of other men--happy migrants bearing knowledge, new techniques, and a broad range of experience.

Like all those countries, on whatever continent, which have gained from outside contributions, ours has benefited enormously from all those brains and hands which came from elsewhere to help build one of the most modern states on our continent, under the aegis of a Man of Genius.

The contribution of all those men of good will has been such that some Ivorians are today able to man their stations and fulfill their roles with satisfaction--except for a few sectors in which humility and concern for efficiency dictate that we still seek outside help.

But now it seems that some people, who have attained responsible positions without having exhausted all possibilities of help offered today by Ivorians solidly and expensively trained abroad, or having made the most of all capabilities for service offered by truly Ivorian institutions, are using those few still "reserved" sectors as a pretext to launch new drives aimed at recruiting experts. It comes down to who will have his expert or experts to control other experts. What will be the cost to the Ivory Coast of those coming battles for experts?

And yet not long ago the government, headed by the Public Service Ministry, decided to restore order in this situation, for evident economic reasons but also because there are some kinds of expertise we can do without, since Ivorians can fulfill "those missions" without necessarily being experts--at what pay we all know.

Today's prices for coffee, cocoa, and raw materials in general are still at their lowest. So yesterday's economic reasons remain fully valid. And it is quite clear that the Ivory Coast should not indulge in a new inflation of experts while prices for its raw materials suffer from a harmful deflation, or while there are young Ivorians without work, who have on their side the strength of their knowledge and the will to serve their country.

Till next Wednesday!

6145

CSO: 3419/116

IVORY COAST

SOLUTIONS FOR DEBT RESCHEDULING GIVEN

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13 Feb 87 p 29

[Excerpts] Since it arose in the mid 1970's the problem of developing-country indebtedness, particularly in the case of Sub-Saharan Africa--whose indebtedness, though slight compared to that of Latin America, is still a considerable burden in view of precariousness and poverty of its economy--has developed rapidly with the slowdown of international economic activity, to reach its crisis stage between 1982 and 1984.

In 1982 and 1983 some 30 countries rescheduled approximately \$100 billion of debts, and in 1984 the figure rose to \$115 billion.

During the same period, in the French exchange area alone, 25 countries including many African states rescheduled their debts.

But although the multiple reschedulings effected in the last 7 years attests to the seriousness of the problem, it strikingly demonstrates the inadequacy of such rescheduling, which is at times even very penalizing.

Nevertheless, there is room for hope. For solutions present themselves from all quarters: indexing of repayment rates to export receipts of debtor countries; rescheduling over many years, from which the Ivory Coast has just benefited; debt capitalization; debt cancellation for the poorest countries, etc.

But the lasting solution for debtor countries, particularly those of Sub-Saharan Africa, lies in increasing their real financial and economic capacity, which is not at present permitted by the developing protectionism which prevents their products from reaching markets in industrialized countries, or by the disorder characteristic of an international monetary system subject to the vagaries of the dollar, and which makes any planning impossible in debtor countries open to the outside world.

Moreover, it is impossible to overemphasize the vital necessity, particularly for those African debtor countries, to see that the two or three base

products which account for over half their export earnings, and on which their economic fate therefore depends, bring fair prices on international markets--prices which will not fluctuate at the whim of speculators' selfish wagers. Economic stability has had its day; now is the time for economic growth.

True, developing countries can rely only on themselves for their growth, but how can they do so when rich countries and some of their economic operators underprice raw materials in the name of a free market?

6145

CSO: 3419/116

EDITORIAL URGES DEBT SOLUTIONS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 28 Feb-1 Mar 87 pp 1, 32

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont: "Preventing World Chaos"]

[Text] By declaring a "technical moratorium" (suspension of payments on interest on its debt: \$108.8 billion), Brazil has again brought up the difficult and delicate problem of developing countries (PVD) crushed by the burden of an ever-burgeoning debt: \$992 billion in 1985 (303.621 billion CFA francs), \$1,035 billion in 1986 (316,782 billion CFA francs), \$1.08 trillion this year, or an increase of 4 percent, according to American forecasters. The vice steadily tightens, stifling the disinherited populations of those countries a little more with each passing day. What is the point of all the theories, all the meetings, all the five- and then seven-member summit conferences to be held when one realizes that: the debt/GNP ratio is 79 percent for Africa, 60 percent for South America and 22 percent for Asia; and that the size of the debt compared with exports is 400 percent for Africa, 300 percent for South America and 243 percent for Asia?

In other words, none of the solutions considered so far has produced the anticipated result. Rather, debtor countries have had to make ever greater sacrifices, ending up in a precarious situation. It is true that the crisis is to be seen everywhere, causing a world slump. But is this enough to explain why higher interest rate policies and the near closing of borders to raw materials from developing countries have come about in the wealthier nations, leaving our nations no chance to renew their financial resources?

Although an analysis of the situation has, in the final analysis led all partners to understand the need for mutual concessions (rehabilitation and austerity for the developing nations, while commercial banks would favor loans and easier payment terms and while the IMF would sweeten its medicine so as to preserve a minimum standard of living for peoples that can take no more), "Every man for himself" has been and remains more than ever the rule. With loans to developing countries down 25 percent in 1986 (they received only \$21 billion, or half the credits granted in 1984), the deterioration in terms of trade continuing unabated and the finances of poorer nations reduced to an absurdity, one finally asks, as the 24 February issue of LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS did: "The World Debt: Who Will Pay It?"

Indeed, who will pay it? Who will pay when most of the coffers are empty, because the protectionist reflexes of the wealthier nations, the greed of the speculators, the skittishness of the commercial banks and the selfishness of the rich have prevented the recovery of some and the growth of others?

As Daniel Vigneron writes in the French daily LE MATIN, "we shall finally have to admit one fact: A large part of the Third World's debt will never be paid back. Why continue to act 'as if'? Why not start immediately to work out new mechanisms making it possible to prevent the financial burden from crushing the developing countries, along with their bank creditors?"

Was this not the solution recently proposed by Pope John Paul II in the reflections of the Justice and Peace Commission? Forgiveness of the debts of certain countries and the drafting of new mechanisms to improve if not provide greater fairness in an international financial and economic system that benefits only the rich. Brazil's situation is not limited to that country, obviously.

A large number of developing nations are in the same boat, caught between their international credibility to be preserved at all costs, the Caudine Forks of an IMF quick to prescribe "horse remedies," and peoples tired of tightening their belts forever. One therefore has to fear a cascade of rejection or brutal refusals of unjust dictates such as those now confronting the financial world and upsetting it.

Preventing economic chaos therefore requires reason and wisdom. Let us put our shoulders to the task.

11,464

CSO: 3419/117

CCCE AID TO AGRICULTURE DETAILED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 26 Feb 87 p 7

[Article by Adama Diabate "Priority to Agro-Industry"]

[Text] The supervisory council of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) met in Abidjan yesterday morning. It was the first time that this body, responsible for authorizing financing operations and overseeing the management of the Central Fund, had met outside of France.

Arriving in Abidjan Saturday, Jacques Campet, chairman of the supervisory council, and Yves Roland-Billecart, general director of the CCCE, participated in the meeting.

Members of the supervisory council and the general management of the Central Fund exchanged views with Ivorian authorities and will visit a number of operations or enterprises to which the CCCE has lent its aid in our country.

In 1986, the Central Fund granted a little over 31 billion francs in loans to the Ivory Coast. This amount represents almost double the figure for the preceding year (17.6 billion francs) and illustrates the determination to support the Ivory Coast's economic recovery.

Through its aid, the CCCE has helped finance a total amount of investments of nearly 130 billion francs. All credits from the Central Fund go to finance productive projects. Some two-thirds of the loans have been granted in the areas of agriculture and agro-industry (20 billion francs), with one-third going to industry and infrastructures (11 billion francs).

The Seguela cotton ginning plant and modernization of the industrial equipment of the CIDT (3 24 billion francs); the 5-year telecommunications development plan of the National Telecommunications Office (6.6 billion francs); the SODESUCRE [Company for the Development of Sugar Cane Plantations and the Industrialization and Marketing of Sugar] investment rehabilitation program (8.3 billion francs); expansion and modernization of coffee propagation centers managed by SATMACI [Technical Assistance Company for the Agricultural Modernization of the Ivory Coast] (2,916,000,000 francs); the intensive livestock-raising development project in the southeastern region (SODEPRA [Company for the Development of Animal Production]), second phase (2,062,000,000 francs):

the program to develop hevea crops (SAPH [African Rubber Plantation Company]); and the establishment of a hevea research center (3.6 billion francs), whose co-financing is being worked out; construction of a corn silo for the Ivorian Livestock Production Company (SIPRA) (450 million francs); the project to restore and reinvest in the New Abidjan Corrugated Cardboard Company (SONACO) (1.5 billion francs; and the program to modernize the technical facilities at the Abidjan-Port Bouet Airport (2.8 billion) are, in order of importance, the Central Fund's commitments to the Ivory Coast in 1986, making a total of 31,468,500,000 francs.

11,464

CSO: 3419/119

RAW MATERIALS MUST BE PROCESSED TO COMBAT LOW PRICES

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 6 Mar 87 p 28

[Article by Jean-Pierre Aye: "Unrewarded Efforts"]

[Text] The Ivory Coast is undeniably a modern country with all the "attributes" associated with modernity, particularly in the economic domain: an aggressive energy policy, dynamic agriculture, rational industrialization and increasingly well-structured domestic trade that is unfortunately subject to the whims of the market and a great victim of speculators. For 1987 alone, the Ivorian Government will register losses totaling 530 billion.

It is far too much. Economically speaking, the situation is quite simply catastrophic. Politically speaking, it is most harmful to carrying out development plans. In human terms, this enormous deficit is all the more unacceptable because it is revolting in both form and substance because it is fraught with consequences.

What will become of the development projects drawn up for 1987? What will happen to the budget drafted in terms of the cost of our raw materials only 6 months ago? What is to be of the government's effort to pay a "set price" to the peasant and bear the burden of recurring charges? What can the international community expect of our country and our mistreated farmers? What type of relationship will prevail in the future between the North, so quick to propose sitting down to negotiate, and the South, the eternal victim of leonine contracts? What does the future hold for this world, a small part of which gets rich at the expense of the vast majority that becomes poorer and poorer, year after year?

For the Ivory Coast, the share allotted to raw materials on the markets is unacceptable. Minister Denis Bra Kanon said it outright the other evening, thus taking up the old fight of President Houphouet-Boigny, the fight of the past, the present and the future. The Ivory Coast is not willing to become the accomplice of a disastrous, ruinous system of trade that is most harmful to it. It even intends to react every time its own vital interests and those of the Third World are threatened. And they are so threatened with the collapse of prices and the shelving of agreements, even those signed recently.

It is as if the developed North wanted to condemn the Third World and particularly the Ivory Coast for its prodigious agricultural development, a choice made following independence and followed with determination and resoluteness, demonstrating at one and the same time the government's ability to mobilize and our farmers' ability to produce and convert to the modern growing methods.

The results are there to see, bearing witness to the enormous effort made, sustained and encouraged throughout the Ivory Coast, now broken down into geographic regions with specialized areas of production:

Cacao: At the time of independence, our country produced only 80,000 tons. It was the fourth-ranking producer in the world behind Ghana, Nigeria and Brazil. In 1985, our country produced 550,000 tons, the leading producer in the world. It became so at the price of a resolute, determined policy.

Coffee: 135,000 tons in 1960, the fourth-ranking producer in the world after Brazil, Colombia and Angola. Ivorian production is now 350,000 tons and only Brazil and Colombia outrank us. The other producers, mainly African, are far behind us.

Cotton: Here also, results far exceed hopes and the "Sahelian" north is taking advantage of the fact. With 69 tons in 1960, the Ivory Coast now produces 212 tons, led in Africa by Egypt and the Sudan.

Latex: The production of rubber, latex, is actually a new activity in the Ivory Coast. At the time of independence, our country produced none. In 1983, Ivorian production was 35,000 tons. Our country now produces close to 40,000 tons. By 1990, our country will be the leading producer in the world.

Oil palm: Starting with a production of 298,000 tons of palm clusters in 1960, the Ivory Coast has now reached 756,000 tons and is in first place among African producers, behind Benin, Nigeria, Camercon, and so on.

These are five products developed by dint of heavy investments totaling hundreds of billions, the object, along with other types of production, of the hopes for our development. Today, production is there, steadily rising, but market prices are far from "reproducing," much less repaying all production efforts, from the exemplary and determined efforts of the peasants to the efforts of encouragement made by the government. In the face of such depreciation, should we continue to produce, to encourage the creation of new plantations? And produce for whom? For what profit? On what basis?

These are all questions that have no suitable responses and that are sufficiently strong to commit the Ivory Coast to a real modification of its actions on international markets? Selling agricultural raw materials that are the fruit of the hard labor of our farmers to invisible "partners" and at sacrificial prices is scarcely a solution for the present, much less the future. The Ivory Coast can no longer and must no longer link its development policies to the mood of stock exchanges. Such partners are unreliable; they are neither the bearers of hope or security. And the Ivory Coast is quite right to move

toward the processing of its own raw materials. This option must become the new obsession of our development policies.

President Houphouet-Boigny must invest all his personal credit, all his moral backing, in that endeavor, so that the Ivory Coast may negotiate this new curve quickly and well. Such action is indispensable so that we may lay the foundations for the continuation of a development now obstructed by that other *mal du siecle*, which is the steady drop in prices of raw materials.

This new orientation is a new challenge. How many challenges has the Ivory Coast already faced? Why then would it not be successful in meeting this most recent and most important one?

11,464

CSO: 3419/117

COFFEE POLICIES TO DEAL WITH FALLING PRICES

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 5 Mar 87 p 7

[Article by Hien Solo: "Africa Always Ready for Battle"]

[Text] Minister Bra Kanon yesterday labeled the split that recently occurred between producers at the meeting which dealt with the reintroduction of coffee export quotas as deplorable. However, he said, the 25 African producer countries have fortunately never yielded to those eternally trying to take advantage of our divisions. Whatever the case, the minister of agriculture does not view the London failure as catastrophic in itself because there is panic in the business and "it would serve no purpose to take the ground 0 view." Very soon, the stock built up by industrialists will decline and people will have to yield to the evidence, evidence that the market will react in terms of the facts and that our continent's ability to meet its quotas and even to request more in keeping with its ambitions be recognized. Actually, following the Bujumbura General Assembly, the African countries endowed themselves with the means to double production in quality and quantity very quickly.

After paying well-deserved homage to the EEC countries, even if the latter do sometimes use doubletalk, Bra Kanon added that the EEC could not provide the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (associated with the EEC)] with a solution to their problems by itself.

In a month, the international coffee community will again meet in London to resume negotiations. Bra Kanon believes that this amount of time is sufficient to gather energies and arrive at a consensus. In the meantime, prices continue to fall. As the minister of agriculture noted, producers continue to endure the law of the business. In spite of everything, the Ivorian farmer will be rewarded as in the past this year. The price of coffee beans per kilo will be respected. We must have patience and courage to face our problems. Bra Kanon said that we shall lose 530 billion CFA francs this year from the drop in our export receipts alone. "It is too much and it is killing," he said. All kinds of solutions will be envisaged to counter the phenomenon, which could not be more dramatic for an economy such as ours. Already, big coffee producers have begun to get together to find an adequate, effective solution. For their part, Ivorians will continue their policy of crop diversification, but they will also try to obtain suitable means of storage in order to sell at a better price. This policy will be accompanied by another

equally ambitious one: competitive, local processing of our products so as to add to their added value. All of this will come in the future, but in the meantime, we must reduce the number of middlemen who constitute a burden to our income. The Ivory Coast has actually decided to sell directly to industrialists and even to take action with respect to supermarkets responsible for marketing our products to the final consumer.

11,464

CSO: 3419/117

IVORY COAST

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROJECTS DETAILED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13 Feb 87 p 8

[Excerpts] A fundamental weakness of many national economies in Africa is that most of those countries, to this day, are still not self-sufficient in food.

Sahelian countries prone to drought have, of course, been the most vulnerable. Yet even the Ivory Coast, a country of the West African littoral which has distinguished itself by its high food production, must now put forth more concrete efforts to improve its national food production.

The Ivorian food problem is not really a matter of quantity, though the country faces an imperative need to increase its rice production in order to reduce costly imports. Traditional crops such as manioc, yams, and plaintains grow wild in rural areas of this country, which is favored by natural advantages from the standpoint of agriculture. However, according to Rural Development Ministry officials, improvement of crop varieties, better seed, a better distribution of food crops, and better conservation and marketing are all indispensable if the country wishes to preserve its self-sufficiency in food.

Dr Bakary Toure, professor of genetic science at the University of Abidjan, states that not until the late 1970's did the Ivorian Government begin to become aware that it needed to pay greater attention to the food sector. The major portion of funds for research and technical expertise has always been concentrated on export crops, particularly coffee and cocoa, of which the Ivory Coast is respectively the world's third and first ranking producer.

The university's plant genetics laboratory has collected all varieties of the country's food crops, including taro (a variety of yam), manioc, and yams, in order to determine the best types, out of concern lest they disappear. The laboratory is also conducting an examination of the flavor, production, and adaptability of imported varieties.

Two Million Tons of Yams Consumed

Dr Toure indicates that Ivoirians consume two million tons of yams yearly. Growing urbanization has led to a few changes in the population's eating habits. But though according to agricultural researchers some Ivoirians have turned to rice--a cheaper and more easily prepared cereal--the total proportion of rice consumers has not really changed. It would seem that Ivoirians are still fond of yams, manioc and plantains, all of them traditional foodstuffs which, as Dr Toure emphasizes, cannot be slighted by research and investment.

Laboratory research aimed at improving yam production is one of Dr Toure's major projects. Financed by the Canadian Research Center for International Development (CRDI), it collaborates with the University of Montreal in the use of tissue growing techniques tending towards more rapid reproduction of growth materials.

The project was initiated early in 1985 and became operational in October with the release of funds granted by CRDI. Research will extend over a two-year period.

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CSO: 3419/116

IVORY COAST

MEASURES ADVOCATED AFTER COFFEE CONFERENCE FAILURE

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 7-8 Mar 87 pp 1, 32

[Article by Auguste Miremont]

[Text] It will be a long time before we stop talking about the collapse of the London negotiations between the coffee-growing and coffee-consuming countries. At issue are our countries, their development, and their stability. To cite just one example, Ivory Coast alone expects financial losses on the order of 535 billion francs for the current crop, due to the plummeting prices of raw materials. The entire national budget blown away in smoke, for no reason other than the fact that speculators, tapping away at their computer keyboards, shouting out their orders to New York, London, and Chicago, sowing financial confusion, titillated by the exchange game itself and, of course, by the big killings to be made. It is sheer luck that Ivory Coast is in a position to withstand these shock-waves: very early on, it consolidated its national bedrock, laid solid agribusiness foundations, developed a harmonious policy of regional construction and self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. Even so, we are more than a little uneasy as we eye the emergence these days among the privileged nations of a tendency toward not merely a takeover, but the strangulation of developing countries. What, in the end, will become of the countries closer to chaos or having to cope with a sudden outburst of popular disaffection, now that their political squabbles and various indications of instability have ruled out any hope of progress?

Accordingly, while the momentous consequences the London fiasco threaten, at the first sight of movement, to precipitate Kamikaze-style decisions, it is all the more prudent to learn the requisite lessons to enable us to seek out and identify new approaches and strategies to protect and defend ourselves.

1. Solidarity cannot be achieved, given the interests at stake: didn't the growers' bloc cave in to the voracity of some of them or to the impossibility for some to stand up to the pressures from their clients?

"They had divided us," charges Bra Kanon, "in order to force a system of quota-splitting at the same time as they were imposing price ceilings on us."

2. Nationalist or corporate interests are privileged to the detriment of the commitments, proclamations, and governmental promises from the wealthy nations to help the developing countries (PVDs). The pledges and promises crumbled into shards on impact with the money walls. The evidence is in the record of the London negotiations. Aside from France, our Agriculture Minister points out, "the majority of the other Community members, brave, but not to the point of rashness, abstained from voting, while three of them voted against it." Mr Bra Kanon thereupon deplored the "ambiguity" and "double-talk" from a lot of the European countries which were signatories to the Lome Convention, as well as the fact that "the professionals in those countries won out over their governments."

3. The strength that today constitutes the Union of the 25 African coffee-growing countries, a strength that has never failed "despite the systematic pressures brought to bear." We find great satisfaction in the fact that this solidarity, this regrouping is clear evidence of the recent determination on the part of African countries to abstain, in future, from venturing alone into the economic battle. As an earthenware pot, the heat it gives off is indispensable if it is to stand up as best it can against the onslaught of the iron pot. It will certainly be a tough confrontation, but one that our unity will of forces renders feasible, especially in that it will also lead to a pooling of our ideas, our analyses, and our tentative solutions. Unity is still the best resort for the weak against the strong.

The London debacle, which Ivory Coast officials have no intention of turning into a big issue, has to be turned into something else, like a game of rugby. It has to be turned into a victory. It has showed us a great many things about the selfishness of one side, the lack of courage on others, and the power of the money forces, this latest meeting between producers and consumers may lead the growers to find other alternatives and stick to them. It would seem that this is indeed what is happening. So much the better. After all, resignation or submission are no longer the thing.

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CS0: 3419/133

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

SOVIET OFFICIAL'S VISIT--On his way to Ghana to attend festivities commemorating the 30th anniversary of that country's independence, Mr Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a technical stop-over at Port-Bouet international airport yesterday evening. As he stepped off the plane he was greeted by State Minister Emile Kei Boguinard representing the Chief of State and by His Excellency Boris Minakov, USSR ambassador to our country. Mr Songayla thanked the Ivory Coast for welcoming the delegation he headed and expressed his wish that the relations of peace and friendship between the USSR and the Ivory Coast be furthered. [Text] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 5 Mar 87 p 32] 9805/9190

CSO: 3419/118

MOI ORDERS ARREST OF ALIENS, BERATES CRITICS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Mar 87 pp 1, 5

[Article by Pius Nyamora]

[Text]

President Moi yesterday ordered the arrest of all aliens in the country illegally, accusing them of causing unrest.

In a strongly-worded speech on his arrival at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport after an eight-day official tour of the United States and Britain, the President also announced that the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) would begin a new membership drive on Monday.

President Moi announced, moreover, that the Government was thinking again about its five-day-week policy because it had recently caused industrial unrest in many industries throughout Kenya.

Turning to the question of dissidents, President Moi accused foreign correspondents of deliberately exaggerating events in the country, and ridiculed runaway politician Andrew Ngumba, saying: "Let him fight with the cold weather" (in Sweden).

The President was particularly critical of foreigners from Somalia and Ethiopia, and condemned them in the same breath as he sent condolence messages to the families of the 13 Kenyans killed by unknown bandits at Mwingi on Friday.

Addressing the nation in a live broadcast at the airport yesterday morning, the President said: "I would like to use this opportunity to send my condolence to the relatives of the wananchi killed by bandits

at Mwingi. I was shocked by the news of the massacre. I believe the police and all involved in security will track down the bandits."

The President said that, because Kenya was a peaceful country, people were flocking into the country from various parts of the world. He said, amid cheers.

"The police must get down to work now. All illegal aliens must go back to their countries. Those from Somalia should go back to Somalia. Those from Ethiopia should go back to Ethiopia, and so on.

"We cannot give them hospitality to come and disrupt our peace. Action must be taken now. I will not condone actions which undermine our peace."

Last Friday armed bandits attacked passengers travelling in a bus at Mwingi, in Kitui District, killing 13 and injuring many others.

President Moi, referring to the recent external criticism of Kenya, told the nation that those talking ill of Kenya were only jealous of the country's rapid development.

Referring to the few self-exiled Kenyans "making noise and insulting the country from foreign capitals", the President quipped: "I never saw them in the United States. I never saw them in the United Kingdom. The cowards had vanished."

Referring to remarks by the runaway former Assistant Minister, Mr Ngumba, the President said: "Let him fight

with the cold weather where he lives." Mr Ngumba is living in Sweden, which is quite frigid at this time of the year.

This week the former Mathare MP and former Nairobi Mayor told a Swedish newspaper he had joined Mwakenya, the clandestine anti-Government organisation.

President Moi said it was such leaders who ran out of the country when they saw things going wrong.

Recalling that he had asked Mr Ngumba to come back and nothing would be done to him, the President said the fugitive politician should learn from a former Rift Valley police boss, Mr James Erastus Mungai, who fled to Switzerland and could "not stand the cold there".

"Mungai could not live in Switzerland for more than 12 months, because of cold," the President said. "He could not stand the cold and he thought it better to live in a warm prison at home. But I forgave him."

The President said amid laughter: "I hear Ngumba is swearing to fight. Let him fight with the cold and when he is satisfied he can come home."

President Moi attacked the foreign correspondents who recently dispatched "false and malicious stories about the country". He said the Kenyans grumbling in foreign countries were incorrigible criminals.

"Our enemies cannot be happy about the progress we have made

and they would like us to fall," the President said, adding that "few disgruntled elements propagating anti-Kenya campaigns overseas are like cowardly scavengers".

President Moi reiterated: "We never saw these few disgruntled elements in the United States. We did not see them in the United Kingdom. They had fled in all directions in fear. Now that we have left there, they may come out of their hiding."

The President said his visit had "made Kenya better understood outside despite false malicious reports from some foreign correspondents who are enjoying the country's hospitality".

He singled out a newspaper report in Washington claiming that human rights were being violated in Kenya through torture of political dissidents. The President said the report claimed that Kenyans were being forced to live in water for as long as two weeks.

"There is no human being who can remain alive in water for two weeks let alone 10 hours," the President said.

He said the report had claimed that Kenya had 300 detainees. "Where are these detainees?" he asked. "We only know of 10 or 11 detainees. And the record of these people had been extremely bad. They have been walking in and out of prison since 1965. Since that time, they have been jailed and released so many times."

"I released all of them in 1978, thinking they had developed good intentions for this country. But when they got out, they behaved like pigs, getting back into the mud after being cleaned up," the President said, amid cheers.

"What could we do with these kind of people? Do you think these people can be leaders?"

The President said he had not gone abroad to solicit support but to strengthen the relationship between Kenya and those

countries. "I can only solicit support from wananchi and not from anybody else," he said.

"We must uphold our dignity as independent people."

Referring to "the arrogance of Mr Howard Wolpe", a member of the United States Congress, "who came to Kenya in January and tried to direct Kenyans as to how they should govern themselves", President Moi said Kenyans could conduct their own affairs according to their own interests.

"We cannot direct Americans as to what to do in or for their country," he said. "America is a sovereign state, just as Kenya is a sovereign state. The size of a nation or its population does not signify greatness. We are not driven by hatred but by love for humanity. We only hate evil."

President Moi condemned leaders whom he accused of bringing foreign journalists into the country to discredit Kenya. "If you are doing that, you are as good as a traitor," he said.

President Moi called on the embassies accredited to Kenya to reciprocate by cementing relations between Kenya and their countries.

"Kenya will continue to protect its sovereignty," the President stressed.

On another subject, President Moi said the Government was considering abolishing the five-day working week because it was causing industrial unrest. The system was launched to enable the workers to have sufficient time every week to travel to their rural homes, he said.

"When I came up with this idea, I thought it would help workers. But the system has now brought a lot of unrest among workers," the President said.

"It might be better to revert to the old system," the President said amid applause. He directed the Minister for Labour and all those concerned to look into the matter. "It is better to go back to the old system," he said.

Returning to Kanu, the Pre-

sident said a new recruitment exercise would begin on Monday throughout the Republic and be completed as soon as possible. It will include the renewal of membership for those already inside.

This time ordinary members will pay Sh20 to cover a period of two years. Life membership was raised last year from Sh1,000 to Sh3,000.

Urging every Kenyan to maintain discipline, the President warned the Ministries not doing their work to pull up their socks. "Some Ministries, I would not mention, are in a coma and cannot be treated even by the intensive care unit," the President said.

He said leaders should openly show their stand in matters affecting the country. All Kenyans should work hard to promote education and wipe out tribalism.

Civil servants threatening others with transfers because they oppose *magendo* (corruption) would be dealt with, the President said.

Those who met the President at the airport yesterday were led by Vice President Mwai Kibaki.

President Moi began his speech by thanking the choirs and traditional dancers who had entertained him. He commended young people and women for being patriotic.

Women were so patriotic that none had run out of the country, "like those calling themselves dissidents," the President said.

The President said he was extremely happy to be back home after a successful visit to the US and UK. "We were accorded respect wherever we went because of the respect our country commands," he said. "This gave us a lot of encouragement."

Saying that some countries were envious of Kenya's success, the President told wananchi not to expect everybody to be happy about their progress. He said no country in Africa was as peaceful as Kenya.

FUGITIVE POLITICIAN NGUMBA OFFERS TO LEAD MWAKENYA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Mar 87 pp 1, 4

[Text]

STOCKHOLM, Monday

Fugitive politician Andrew Ngumba today openly admitted his support for Mwakenya, the illegal anti-Government movement, and offered to be its leader.

In his first Press interview since running to Sweden last year, Mr Ngumba told the second largest Swedish daily newspaper, *Svenska Dagbladet*, the time for keeping a low profile was now over.

He was now "officially" announcing his opposition to the Government. While in exile Mr Ngumba said he had been in touch with the leaders of the underground movement to offer his services.

"I have been in touch with Mwakenya and I am ready to work for the organisation," he said, adding: "I am willing to work as the leader if asked. I can be useful given my experience in the Government as an Assistant Minister."

The former Mathare MP said there was organised opposition in Kenya, claiming that arrests of innocent people were arbitrary.

"It is evident that silent opposition in Kenya is gaining a lot of support both within and outside Kenya," he said, adding that Mwakenya was being organised in exile — in Sweden, Norway, Britain and Switzerland.

He rejected the description of Mwakenya as Marxist. "We are struggling for a multi-party system, a real democracy," he said.

For the first time since he went to Stockholm, Mr Ngumba has disclosed how he escaped from Kenya.

He said that on the day he was supposed to be arrested in Nairobi, he was tipped off in advance. He then drove to the Ugandan border and received assistance in Uganda, before eventually coming to Sweden to request political asylum.

He said Rural Urban Credit Finance, of which he was chairman, brought him into direct conflict with some people in the Government.

Since his coming to Stockholm, Mr Ngumba has maintained a low profile in a suburb in the Swedish capital. But he is occasionally seen by Kenyans in church. He regularly goes for Sunday service.

Looking jovial, he once told this correspondent that, apart from the cold weather, he is also battling with the language, taking Swedish at a school.

Mr Ngumba had been in civic politics in Nairobi for a long time, but it was not until he served a stormy and controversial term as the mayor — from 1977 to 1979 — that he became a national political figure, Chris Musyoka adds.

In 1979, he left City Hall to contest the Mathare seat but lost it to Dr Waiyaki, who was then Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr Ngumba then went into business and, with a group of other people, set up Rural Urban, which he used to finance private housing and matatu businesses for people in Mathare constituency with the aim of consolidating his political clout there.

In the 1983 elections, Mr Ngumba trounced Dr Munyua Waiyaki, polling 16,042 votes against the doctor's 6,874 votes.

Mr Ngumba was then appointed Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement and transferred to the Ministry of Planning and National Development on August 6, 1985.

But as his political star continued to shine, his business star started dimming. The financial institution had developed a liquidity problem and was placed under receivership in 1984 for failing to repay Sh150 million to creditors.

An affidavit in support of the winding-up application sworn by a firm of advocates indicated that the creditors included the Co-operative Bank and the National Social Security Fund (NSSF).

The financial institution was eventually closed down and left depositors high and dry as a legal tussle continued over the winding-up application.

On August 9, he became the 10th elected Member of the Government to be sacked since the 1983 general election.

He made his sensational flight from the country a week later, at a time when police were picking up the directors of local banks and financial institutions facing financial problems for questioning.

They included the directors of Rural Urban, of which he was chairman, Continental Bank and Continental Credit Finance. All

were later released and the Continental Group was placed under receivership.

Mr Ngumba's sudden disappearing act caused a national sensation, with pressmen and police looking for him all over the place. Even his wife said she did not know where he had gone.

On August 20 he wrote a letter to the *Nation's* News Editor saying he was somewhere in Europe on his way to an "unknown destination" on a "mission" which he did not disclose.

He did not name his hideout but the letter was post-marked Brussels — the Belgian capital.

He said: "My mission here and elsewhere is clear. It may take a week, a month or more. But I wouldn't be back until the mission is brought to fruitful conclusion."

In subsequent reports, Mr Ngumba was reported as having gone to Stockholm, where he has so far maintained silence.

Speaking to Kenyan nationals living in London on Sunday, President Moi said the dissidents who were roaming Western capitals discrediting their motherland had had criminal records since the 1960s.

They were incapable of reforming even after being released from detention in 1978.

The President, who was hosting a reception for the Kenyans during his London visit, gave the example of Mr Ngumba's flight after his bank collapsed, taking away with him millions of wananchi's money.

President Moi said, however, that Mr Ngumba was free to return home. He would not be arrested, the President said.

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CSO: 3400/53

MOI SUSPENDS NGUMBA FROM PARTY FOR MWAKENYA ASSOCIATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Mar 87 pp 1, 24

[Text]

President Moi yesterday suspended Mr Andrew Kimani Ngumba from the ruling party for his association with the clandestine organisation Mwakenya.

The President was acting in his capacity as President of the Kenya African National Union (Kanu).

The suspension was announced in Nakuru yesterday by Kanu's Secretary-General, Mr Burudi Nabwera, who said it was immediate.

And addressing a fund-raising meeting in aid of Kijabe High School yesterday, President Moi scoffed at Mr Ngumba's statement in Sweden this week that he wanted to start a political party.

"Who knows him?" President Moi asked, amid laughter from the huge crowd.

The President disclosed that during his recent trip to the United Kingdom, Mr Ngumba had telephoned there to ask the President to write to him assuring him that he would not be jailed upon returning to Kenya.

The President retorted yesterday: "First of all, did I advise him to go? Was he not escaping because of crimes he committed? He said he was escaping because the Kikuyu were being finished."

"But I would like to tell you that if there is anybody who finished the wealth of the Kikuyu, it is Ngumba."

He said Mr Ngumba had sunk a lot of poor wananchi's money before he fled, leaving them worrying about their deposits. "He should first come back and pay wananchi their money," President Moi added.

The President said Mr Ngumba's demand that Kenya introduce a multi-party system showed that he belonged to the dark ages.

Modern Kenya, and indeed Africa was now quite different, the President said, adding: "If you allow many parties, they will be formed on tribal lines and wananchi will start fighting one another on tribal grounds. Kenyans don't want to fight one another. They want development."

"That is why I say that my tribe is Kenya. I do not expect any leader to preach tribalism. We do not want a situation like in Uganda, which has been torn apart, resulting in endless killings," he told the meeting.

In his press statement, Mr

Nabwera said that, following the suspension, the party's national governing council will meet to make a final decision on Mr Ngumba's fate, as stipulated by Kanu's constitution.

The statement said: "Mr Ngumba has clearly demonstrated his close association with a subversive movement, Mwakenya, by offering to lead it."

"His belated denial of being a member of Mwakenya has no credibility to Kanu or anyone else."

"Kanu will act decisively. With immediate effect, Mr Ngumba is suspended by the President of the party. The national governing council will make the final decision."

In an interview broadcast on the BBC's "Focus on Africa" programme, Mr Ngumba denied having offered his services to the Mwakenya group. Yet in the same breath, he said he was prepared to help any opposition group.

Mr Nabwera appealed to patriotic Kenyans to expose members of Mwakenya to the authorities so members can be brought to book.

"Kanu, under the leadership of President Moi, will fight and defeat the few dissidents in our society so their foreign supporters may understand that Kenya remains democratically united and unshakable."

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CLERGYMAN JAILED FOR MWAKENYA INVOLVEMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Mar 87 p 24

[Article by Vincent Mwangi]

[Text]

A clergyman of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa was yesterday jailed for a total of 84 years for being a member of Mwakenya.

But Michael Danson Mahugu will serve only four years as the sentences are to run concurrently.

Mahugu, a deacon based in Nakuru, was convicted by the Chief Magistrate, Mr H. H. Buch, after he admitted having been involved in the subversive movement, taking a loyalty oath and failing to prevent the publication and distribution of its organ, *Mpatanishi*.

He committed the offences in Nakuru between November last year and February 8.

Mahugu was imprisoned for four years on the first count, three years on the second charge and 15 months on the last.

His conviction brings to 67 the number of people jailed so far in connection with the movement since the Government launched a crackdown on its members in March, last year.

Passing sentence, Mr Buch said Mahugu was an educated person but supported the illegal movement and failed to report its activities to the authorities "for a long time."

The Assistant Deputy Public Prosecutor, Mr Bernard Chunga, said the 42-year-old churchman completed his primary education in 1964 and entered the hotel business in Nakuru.

In August 1985, he went to Europe for a course in food technology and returned to

Kenya in 1988 to join the Thika-based Kenya Cannery, where he worked for a year.

Mahugu resigned in 1970 to go back to hotel business at Nakuru.

Towards the end of November 1985, Mahugu was approached by a friend, Herman Nderi, who has since been jailed. He was told of the clandestine movement, whose aim was to overthrow the Government.

"Nderi asked the accused to join the movement but Mahugu did not do so immediately," the prosecutor said.

Nderi and another friend who has also been jailed, Mwangi Mathenge, were said to have approached Mahugu on another occasion. This time he agreed to join the movement.

The two drove Mahugu to a house at Ngachura, Nakuru, in 1985, where he took an oath binding him to the clandestine movement "for engaging in seditious enterprise."

He had contributed a total of Sh1,125 to the organisation by the time he was arrested.

In December 1985, after the oath-taking, Mahugu was given 75 copies of *Mpatanishi* to distribute in Nakuru.

"Before distributing the publications, he had read and understood their contents. *Mpatanishi* is a seditious publication produced and distributed by the clandestine movement," Mr Chunga said.

In mitigation, Mahugu said he was married with children in secondary school, was a deacon and chairman of school committees in Nakuru.

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CSO: 3400/53

PAPER CHARGES FOREIGN 'PROPAGANDISTS' DISTORTING ARREST ORDER

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 19 Mar 87 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

PROPAGANDISTS abroad are at it again, mischievously mis-reading and misinterpreting the order made by President Daniel arap Moi on Tuesday directing police to arrest all aliens who are entering or residing in the country illegally.

His Excellency did not include any of the bona fide and properly-registered refugees in the order he made; and nor did the order in any way close our doors to any more deserving and displaced persons who may occasionally be constrained to seek solace and refuge on Kenyan soil.

It is an indisputable fact that many of the illegal immigrants, who have thus far failed to surrender themselves to the authorities, are professional criminals — men and women who thrive on their own devilish wits. There are also among them quite a few subversives.

There's no other way of getting good riddance of all such social misfits and the on-going exercise of rounding them up should be supported to the hilt by every patriotic Kenyan. They must be kicked out of the country as soon as possible.

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CSO: 3400/53

DAILY NATION REJECTS TRIBAL BASIS FOR DISSIDENCE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Mar 87 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

It has been said time and again that Kenya, as a social unit, is made up of a multitude of ethnic peoples who may harbour many sometimes conflicting aspirations, both as ethnic sub-units and as individuals. It cannot be expected that all of them will embrace a political monolith erected as a national rallying cry.

But they all aspire to subsist as best as they can in the socio-political context which history has placed them in. They need to eat, and to clothe and shelter themselves, just as they expect security for their persons and their property. This has to be provided by the State.

After the basics have been taken care of, man is not a creature that can remain idle. He has an infinite capacity for amusement and occupation. Among his most powerful attributes is the ability to think. He can rationalise, map out and effect plans. He is also a born campaigner. Hence, he can create and sell ideologies.

Since thinking is an unpatterned process, it is pointless to hope for a uniform thought pattern from an entire citizenry. This is why in Kenya at the moment there are people labelled as dissidents and subversives. They are said to be radical and non-conformist. If our basic premise is valid then this is hardly strange.

What is strange is the tendency by others to attribute such deviance to a particular ethnic group or tribe". This is a most dangerous position to take, and we, at Nation House, support fully the Vice-President's recent assertion that no single tribe in Kenya is subversive.

We would like to suggest that no one "tribe" has a monopoly of disgruntled thinkers or pseudo-ideologues. Neither is there one ethnic group gifted with a predominance of ambitious fellows, who are, moreover, convincing, but only within the confines of their particular language. We posit this because, in the final analysis, these are the elements that build ideologies which, in turn, may contain the potential for subversion.

Political subversion can never be a function of tribalism. Whenever it occurs, it invariably is a result of specific social and economic ideas manifesting themselves as ideologies. It is these that get to be at variance with the

dominant paradigm of the day. The "tribe" is purely an incidental factor, important only because each individual has been born at some place with a linguistic particularity.

Even a casual look at those so far identified as dissidents in Kenya will show that to give them a "tribal" tag is to engage in an exercise in futility. They come from the Kikuyu, the Luo, the Kisii, the Kamba, the Taita, the Kalenjin, etc. How can such a variety be said to be tribally motivated?

The Vice-President says that those culpable are "little bodies that are misguided and lost". They are lost because they are agitating against a system which the majority of Kenyans like and illing to support. If so, let it be known that these are individuals who cut across tribes and races.

This support has been well demonstrated throughout the country by millions — the toiling Kenyans in every ethnic group, whose only contact with subversion is what they get through the Press or through rumour.

Their hope is that the Government, which has the ability to annihilate the subversive elements will not relax its vigilance. Again as the Vice-President put it, Kenya should not expect external assistance to rid it of dissidents. Success will only derive from an internal effort.

For those advancing the baseless claim that subversion maybe inborn in a "tribe", we say they should desist from such nescient proclamations. Since they know who the dissidents are, it would be more useful for them to single them out and thus facilitate their capture. To blame subversion on single ethnic units is to spread a most pernicious form of tribalism.

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CSO: 3400/53

IMPLICATIONS OF 'SOMALIS' ATTACK ON BUS DISCUSSED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 20 Mar 87 pp 10-11

[Text]

AS the 62-seater Mutitu Bus Service coach picked its way along the Kitui-Mwingi road which runs through the sparsely populated scrubland of the Akamba country of Kenya's Eastern Province last Friday, little did any of its passengers envisage a scenario in which 13 of them would be dead and several others critically injured at the hands of a gun-totting bandit. As the driver and passengers were looking forward to their next stop at Ngomeni, a favourite spot for livestock and second hand clothes traders and whose market day falls on Friday, the unexpected happened. Suddenly there was a hail of bullets and the driver was hit in the arm forcing him to stop the bus and run for cover in the thickets by the roadside. An armed bandit forced the vehicle's door open and started spraying bewildered and fear-stricken passengers with bullets from his semi-automatic weapon, killing 13 of them instantly and injuring 26 others. Other bandits followed closely and started rummaging through the passenger's luggages stealing their money and other valuables while others frisked them, relieving them of their money.

According to the driver, Mr. Sammy Mutemi, younger brother to Mr. Paul Mutemi, the owner of the bus, the bandits who numbered about five, did not seem to be in a hurry and it took them close to one hour to finish with

their murder and plunder. The motive of the highway bandits would seem, according to police sources and journalists who covered the tragedy, to have been to rob the passengers, most of whom are thought to have been traders destined for Ngomeni. From his hiding place the driver recalled having heard the robbers shouting "Lie down fast and give us your money," while some of those passengers who survived the ordeal told newsmen that all the passengers, including the dead, were robbed of their money. But the question that still lingers in Kenyans' minds is why the robbers should have killed the passengers since the very sight of a G3 rifle which was used against the passengers was itself enough to scare people into surrendering their property.

Instances of armed robbers parading as travellers and later ordering drivers to stop and then proceeding to rob passengers have been reported on the country's roads before, but there has not been a massacre of this scale before. The matter was complicated further by the fact that since the perpetrators of the act were identified by the driver and some survivors to have been of Somali origin, some area people have since armed themselves with poisoned bows and arrows, seeking vengeance, and it is members of the Somali ethnic community who have been the targets of the vengeance. Over the weekend there was a scuffle at Ngomeni township when

armed Akamba men attacked a Somali manyatta in apparent retaliation for the murders, forcing the inhabitants of the manyatta to seek refuge in the chief's camp. While the chief, Mr. Titus Munyasia, was addressing a public rally at Ngomeni on Saturday, a group of Somali tribesmen stormed the place complaining that they had been subjected to harassment by the Akamba over the bandits' action.

While the Somali in Ngomeni location say they should not be harassed over an action which was perpetrated by a few people from their community, the Akamba on the other hand seem to have perceived the tragedy along tribal lines. But while this may appear intriguing, it can also on the other hand be understood, when one takes into consideration the nature of Kenyan politics. For example, only a fortnight ago, the member of parliament for Bungoma Central, Mr. Peter Kisuya, alleged in parliament that the clandestine dissident movement, Mwakenya, was based in Central Province, therefore insinuating that it was a Kikuyu-led or backed movement. Admittedly, most of the people who have been jailed in connection with Mwakenya are Kikuyus and this may have been what led Kisuya to make the allegation. However, the Somalis who inhabit the North Eastern Province which neighbours the Akamba country, have been a thorn in the flesh for the Kenya government and security forces since the advent of independence when the Shifta movement sought to have the province secede from the rest of Kenya. The movement was contained by Kenya's security forces and thereafter, its remnants resorted to acts of banditry, marauding the area and perpetrating isolated cases of murder and plunder and mining of roads in the area. Retribution from the government was always prompt, and at times even raised eyebrows. For instance, in April of 1984, the member of parliament for Wajir West, Mr. Ahmed Khalif, alleged in parliament that the country's security forces had massacred 300 people in the district, a figure which was disputed by a minister of state in the

office of the president, Mr. Justus Ole Tipis, who put the figure at 59. Tipis told the house that the security forces had moved into the area to solve or put to an end the ethnic clashes that were prevalent in the area. The Akamba's attack against members of the Somali community would therefore seem to find an explanation in the history of armed clashes in which the Somali have been involved in the past. In 1984, the government extended an amnesty to all Shifta bandits still operating in the province, calling on them to surrender the guns at their disposal to the authorities. Many guns were recovered from people who on their own volition claimed to have been bandits and who had decided to repent and be loyal to the government. For some time now, it has seemed like the situation in the area had returned to normal.

In an editorial early this week, the *Standard* while calling the highway robbery a dastardly crime, said that it was nonetheless highly organised and asked: "How do these robbers acquire such sophisticated weapons?" The paper linked the robbery to other crimes committed by armed gangs in other parts of the country notably, the Angola/ Musumbiji which operates in Western Province and which is said to be armed with sophisticated weapons and to include people from a neighbouring country. Kenya's Western Province neighbours Uganda, a country in which many people have guns and therefore it would not be very surprising for criminals in the area to acquire guns especially if they are in league with their Ugandan counterparts. But can the same apply to Eastern Province? The Shifta bandits may still have their arms and they may have been the ones behind the Friday incident, observers say.

The matter, however, will embarrass Somalis if it is perceived along tribal lines for only three weeks ago, most of their political leaders issued statements disassociating the community from the activities of a newly-formed party in exile, Ukenya, which is said to be led by a Mr. Yusuf Hassan who is of Somali extraction. The government's stance,

however, is that the incident was the work of highway bandits. In a statement, Tipis said that the indiscriminate killing and robbery of clothing and personal property clearly indicated that the attackers were merely highway bandits. He said the government had mobilised its security forces in the area to track down the bandits and that the criminals were now being vigorously pursued. "Any acts of lawlessness which threaten the security of the nation will not be condoned or tolerated and all those who engage in such acts shall be dealt with according to the law", said Tipis.

While Kenyans were still digesting the news of the Ngomeni massacre, the *Daily Nation* reported yet another story of a train accident, the latest in a series that have hit the country's railway transport system. The previous accidents, mainly derailments, have been confined to goods trains but the last one, the seventh since January, which occurred at Kibera Line Saba, a few kilometres from the Nairobi Railway Station, was the only one involving a passenger train and the first one to take place after the Kenya Railways Corporation introduced motor trollies to go ahead of the trains to ward off any

more derailments. Apparently, after the trolley had passed the scene of the accident, three men were seen by the driver of the train pushing a lorry onto the rails and then taking to their heels. The driver told policemen that he applied the emergency brakes on seeing the lorry but still the locomotive rammed into the stationary vehicle before coming to a screeching halt. There is no railway crossing nor a passable road linking the two sides of the railway line, at the site of the "accident". Though the railways authorities have denied the possibility of sabotage, their action of having trollies carrying armed policemen preceding the trains would seem to point to the fact that the idea cannot be ruled out altogether. What would also appear to lend credence to the suspicion of sabotage is the fact that in July of last year, three people, Samuel Kangethe Mungai, Philip Tirop arap Kitur and Karimi Nduthu, who were jailed for being members of Mwakenya, told a Nakuru court that they were involved in a guerrilla warfare and that their targets were carefully selected for them by their commanders. The three were charged with damaging telephone wires and poles and causing the derailment of a train.

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CSO: 3400/53

EEC TO GIVE GRANT FOR EXPORT EARNINGS STABILIZATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Mar 87 p 10

[Text]

Kenya is to receive a Sh233 million grant from the European Community's system for stabilisation for export earnings (Stabex).

A report in *Telex Africa* says the Government is to decide on how to use the grant. Options include spending it on developing the coffee industry, the major foreign exchange earner for Kenya.

The money may also be spent in investments in the rural areas, or financing the country's balance of payments.

In 1982, Kenya concluded two Stabex agreements amounting to Sh448 million.

The first of Sh78 million was received in 1983. The remaining Sh213 million was finally agreed on at the end of 1986.

Stabex is an arrangement between the European Community countries and the 66 African, Caribbean and Pacific states to help them stabilise their export earnings.

The Stabex grant compensates loss in export earnings resulting from the fluctuating world prices of the major export commodities from the ACP states.

In Kenya, coffee and tea are covered by the Stabex system.

About 60 per cent of Kenya's coffee and 47 per cent of tea exports is sold in the European Community market.

Meanwhile, Britain is to make available up to £325,000 to finance a project aimed at making public much valuable information on Kenya's geology. It's part of a programme of co-operation between the British

Geological Survey and the Kenya Mines and Geology Department.

Formally known as the Geological Survey Editorial and Reporting Project, the programme between the two countries will greatly increase the amount of geological data available to the Government, the private sector and members of the public.

Under the terms of the agreement, the British Geological Survey will provide the services of a Geological Editor and a Technical Reporting Advisor responsible to the Commissioner of Mines and Geology.

Britain will also provide training to Kenyan Geologists and Mines and Geology Department staff. It is planned that the project will start in April of this year and run for 2½ years.

The agreement came into force on February 23.

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UNIONS REACT TO SIX-DAY WORK WEEK DECISION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Mar 87 pp 1, 24

[Article by Okeyo Ong'iyio and Mutegi Njau]

[Text]

The Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) yesterday welcomed the Government decision to revert to the six-day working week. But the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) accused employers of frustrating the implementation of the five-day formula in order to force President Moi to abolish it.

Speaking at Kisumu yesterday the FKE chairman, Mr A. A. A. Ekirapa, thanked President Moi for reverting to the six-day formula, since the five-day week was not conducive to industrial peace.

Mr Ekirapa said that the five-day week had created a lot of problems to FKE members. Production had started declining. "It created a lot of idleness which Kenya does not need," he said. (See another story on back Page).

The Cotu secretary-general, Mr J. J. Mugalla, said in Nairobi yesterday employers had resisted the implementation of the five-day week since President Moi instigated it in May, last year.

But Mr Mugalla said Cotu nevertheless supported the President's directive that workers

should revert to a six-day week. "We support the President in whatever he does for the interest of the nation. We are putting the interests of the country first and foremost," Mr Mugalla said.

Mr Mugalla said: "Employers resisted with every means available to them the implementation of a five-day week, resulting in numerous strikes and walkouts."

He blamed employers for having lobbied the Government to abolish the five-day week and for failing to implement it. "The employers used productivity as an excuse and as blackmail to have the five-day week abolished," he said.

He said that in their resistance to implement the five-day week, employers had created a situation leading to numerous strikes, thus threatening industrial peace. The situation would have become worse were it not for the President's intervention, Mr Mugalla said.

He refuted claims that the five-day week reduced industrial productivity. If that were the case, he argued, even the public sector, which continues to have a

five-day week, should revert to a six-day week.

If there was any decrease in productivity, he said, it was not caused by workers. He attributed the low productivity during the year to the manufacture of low quality goods, the provision of poor services and the illegal importation of goods such as tyres, foods and sugar.

Mr Mugalla said the lack of markets coupled with poor quality goods led to low productivity in the industrial sector. "It is well known all over the world that where terms and conditions of service are good, workers' productivity also is good."

Mr Mugalla said low income earners could not afford other goods and services produced in the country and yet they were the majority of the population.

Mr Mugalla said Cotu would support the President but the labour movement was displeased with the way the employers frustrated the implementation of a five-day week.

He said legitimate claims and agreements made during the period of the five-day week should be settled and honoured.

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CSO: 3400/53

IMPROVEMENT NEEDED IN FAMILY PLANNING APPROACH

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Mar 87 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

One of the most aggressively enforced campaigns in the country is that of promoting family planning. It ranks second only to the efforts we are making to boost food production. These twin aspects of the country's economy stand out as the most critical now and for the foreseeable future.

Economically, the rate at which Kenyans are reproducing themselves is suicidal. It cannot go on. Socially, the mothers who, year in year out now have to bear children, suffer physically. The child born too soon after the preceding one does not receive the attention it deserves.

This is why the Government last year earmarked Sh800 million to be spent on family planning projects over the next four years. This is by no means a minimal amount and the results of its use ought to be positive. But even before the four years are out, indications are that the programme is not making much headway so far.

According to the executive director of the Family Planning Association, Mrs Kalimi Mworio, birth control measures are being ignored. Her figures illustrate that up to 80 per cent of Kenyans of child-bearing age are aware of family planning methods, but only a miserable 15 per cent actively use them.

Why this apathy? We are tempted to think that, since money is not the problem, there must be a flaw in the approach adopted by its advocates. On various platforms in the past, leaders have taken exception to the way the family planning message is passed to potential child-bearers.

The promoters of family planning either do not understand the rationale behind the campaign or they are too forceful in the stand they take. On occasion, potential users recoiled since they felt that they were being barred from procreating permanently. Other opinion leaders did not give the task the seriousness it calls for.

It is apparent that the thrust of the campaign has been one-sided. Men, active participants in the procreation act, have virtually been ignored. True, there is no contraceptive for them yet. But why are they not being actively invited to family planning discussions and seminars?

Much more can be achieved if the proponents of the family planning campaign get feedback on their efforts. This can only be done by way of field research. It has been noticed that those who conduct research use assistants who, on occasion, are least likely to elicit appropriate responses from subjects.

This is because of deeply respected traditional norms that dictate matters on certain issues, for example that sex and sex habits can be discussed only with specific categories of people. It, therefore, does not help much to send a 21-year-old girl to interview a 40-year-old mother on such matters as the latter's sex habits.

Maybe because of the limited success the family planning campaign has so far recorded, there has lately been a call to the Government to fix a mandatory ceiling on the number of children new couples should have. Despite the appeal that such a measure may have, we urge restraint on any action that the Government may take. Quite apart from the fact that a decision on family size is a very personal matter, aspects of fundamental human rights come into play here.

It was never reckoned that the campaign would be easy. The results so far bear this out. But we do suggest that much of the failure is directly attributable to the kind of approach that has been taken. It is one that needs moulding anew if the trend so far noted is to change.

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CSO: 3400/53

ELECTRICITY SELF-SUFFICIENCY EXPECTED BY 1990

Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 20 Mar 87 p 11

[Article by David Ndirangu]

[Text]

KENYA'S energy requirements have over the past few years increased tremendously and unless the Kenya Power and Lighting Company can find a solution to help meet the demand, the power deficiency might persist for a long time.

Kenya Power and Lighting Company enjoys the monopoly of power distribution in the country. But in spite of the advantage of monopoly the company has never relaxed in its effort to satisfy the country's requirements for electricity and is well known for its industrious and dedicated personnel.

According to the company's Managing Director, Mr S. K. Gichuru, Kenya will be generating enough power to meet local demand by the year 1990. During a recent tour of the Kiambere Hydro-power Station in Embu, Mr Gichuru and the company's directors — took a careful study of the progress at the station. He later said that the project will become operational next year as planned.

The multi-billion power project is expected to be commissioned in early 1988 and will be the fifth of a series of hydro-power stations along the Tana River.

According to Kenya's 1984-1988 Development Plan, the country is capable of generating her own hydro and geothermal power generation, the government is beginning to reduce on the use of oil for energy. The Kiambere hydro-complex when commissioned will add another 140 megawatts to the national grid.

The Turkwel Gorge will have a capacity of 120 megawatts but the project will not be completed until the next plan period. Because of the high cost of oil, the industrial sector is also switching from oil fuel to electricity to cut back on the fuel bills.

In the last two years, the country's demand for electricity has been too high for the company to cope with. The maximum demand as at June last year was 400.42 megawatts. The demand rose to 411.29 megawatts by July the same year. By October, the demand stood at 417.42 megawatts. In January this year, the demand was 419.35 MW, while the maximum demand now stands at 420 MW.

The total energy capacity generated by KPLC is 543 MW while the total demand continues to rise every year.

The total energy capacity has been supplemented by about 30 MW imported from Uganda's Owen Falls Hydro-power Station

Mr Gichuru attributes the rise in power demand to the country's economic and political stability. As a result of the country's economic recovery over the last two years, for instance, KPLC has recorded a corresponding increase in electricity demand. The performance of the industrial sector has improved while the introduction of the rural electrification programme has meant has created a new lot of electricity consumers in the rural areas.

On the five-billion shilling Kiambere power project, the KPLC is injecting shs 130 million this year and will reportedly have contributed a total of shs 360 million by the time the station is commissioned in early 1988.

At the same time, KPLC is expected to contribute another shs 120 million for the construction of the hydro-power station at Turkwel Gorge. The Tana

River Development Authority (TARDA) and the Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA) have been the major developers of the hydro-power stations in the country while KPLC has been financing the projects.

The company is also expected to spend shs 70 million on the exploration of geothermal power around Lake Naivasha. The Ol Kalia Geothermal plant has an output of 45 MW.

Ol Kalia is in the Rift Valley Province. The first well was drilled in 1956 while the first 15 MW power station was commissioned in 1981. The third 15 MW unit was commissioned in 1985.

The second geothermal power scheme is expected to come in line by 1992, providing a further 60 MW of electricity for Kenya's national grid or possibly more depending on both resources and demand.

The other four hydro-power projects are Masinga with an installed capacity of 40 megawatts, Kindaruma 44 megawatts, Kamburu 91.5 megawatts and Gitaru, the biggest so far in terms of production with a capacity of 145 megawatts.

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BRIEFS

UGANDA TRANSIT TRAFFIC--Nairobi, Sunday--Although Uganda has a direct rail link with Kenya, long border delays have led the country to divert 90 percent of its rail traffic to the port of Mombasa via a ferry link across Lake Victoria, Ugandan officials based in Kenya have said. About 70 percent of Uganda's external trade is conducted through Mombasa and the problems of hauling cargoes to and from the port are compounded by a chronic shortage of railway wagons, they added. "We have a serious shortage of wagons and depend on Kenya most of the time. Our existing fleet meets only 70 percent of our wagon requirements. Kenya gives us wagons and we pay for them," a local representative of Uganda Railways said. Uganda developed a preference for the lake route because customs formalities at the Kenyan lake port of Kisumu take less than a day, compared to two or three days at the rail crossing at Malaba, he added. "Malaba is now handling only 10 percent of the trade and all the coffee and oil goes through Kisumu," the official said. However, an accident recently damaged the wagon ferry which plies between Kisumu and the Ugandan port of Jinja, causing bottlenecks on the lake route, too. One of the consequences was a two-week petrol shortage in Kampala as a result of tanker wagons being held up. "We could not transport fuel through the inland line because it was already in Kisumu when the accident occurred," the Uganda Railways officials said. Sources at the coffee marketing board in Kampala also reported delays in coffee export shipments last January due to congestion on the lake ferries. Coffee accounts for about 95 percent of Uganda's export earnings and last November President Yoweri Museveni ordered all coffee shipments to be carried by rail in order to avoid the higher costs of road haulage. [Text] [Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 16 Mar 87 p 9] /9317

PORT REITZ DEVELOPMENT PLANS--Government plans to build a permanent link across the Likoni channel have been put in cold storage. According to sources, the Government has substituted the plan for a major industrial development project around the port and Port Reitz area. The decision brings to a temporary halt a four-year bid to replace the 50-year-old Likoni ferry and gives priority to the proposed \$104 million development programme at Dongo Kundu. The source said the immediate concern now was the development of the industrial area in Port Reitz area. It will involve establishing new port facilities, transportation links and an export processing zone, together with an industrial park. Both ventures were designed to increase exports, create additional employment and improve

Kenya's balance of trade. Industries earmarked for the area include processing plants for fruit and fish, fertiliser, flour milling, steel production and other industries. For the port, the source said, the project will provide new and improved berths for both bulk grain and bulk mineral, a marginal wharf and a rail connection between Dongo Kundu south of Port Reitz and west mainland. The proposed railway line is estimated to cost \$7.8 million, the source said. A giant consortium had proposed a Sh950 million tunnel under the channel to link Mombasa with the south Mainland and the south coast. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Mar 87 p 3] /9317

URBAN HOUSING SHORTAGE--About 34 percent of urban residents in Kenya live in sub-standard houses where on average four people share a single room, a senior Government economist said yesterday. Mr G.A. Owuor, the senior housing economist in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Physical Planning said the finances needed to correct the situation are beyond the reach of this economy. A study of 32 urban centres in Kenya revealed that about 15 percent of the urban population is overcrowded in shanty dwellings and without proper sanitation. Mr Owuor said this when he addressed a three-day seminar on economic and urban development organised by Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) at Serena Hotel, Nairobi. Mr Owuor said the by-laws governing the building of houses in the urban areas are being revised to allow the use of semi-permanent materials. The present building by-laws do not permit the use of semi-permanent materials which has forced poor urban dwellers to resort to living in slums. He said that in 1980 the Government commissioned some people to study the shanty problem. The report is out and will soon be tabled in Parliament. In 1983, urban survey indicated that there were many residents who were homeless. Their number is growing every year. [Excerpts] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Mar 87 p 5] /9317

PARLIAMENT DETENTION EMPOWERMENT--Parliament yesterday empowered the government of President Moi to detain anybody undermining the Government and dismissed foreign Press reports of human rights violations in Kenya. The Members overwhelmingly gave President Moi the go-ahead to detain anyone involved in anti-Government activities. The House was debating a Motion on Adjournment moved by the Member for Migori, Mr Gor Misiani, expressing "profound gratitude to President Moi for the excellent job he did for this nation during his trip to the United States and the United Kingdom." It was seconded by the Vice-President, Mr Mwai Kibaki, who is also Minister for Home Affairs and Leader of Government Business in the House. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Mar 87 pp 1, 5] /9317

KIAMBERE DAM PROJECT PROGRESS--The Kiambere hydro-electric power station which has cost Sh4.2 billion, will be commissioned in next March, the managing director of Tana and Athi Rivers Development Authority (Tarda), Mr C.N. Mutitu says. He was briefing Tarda directors at the project site on Wednesday. However, Mr Mutiti said the commissioning of the 144 MW power station would depend on water filling up two multipurpose dams at the site by September this year. He said the 6.1 kilometre tunnel

connecting the water intake to the power station, 140 metres underground and the water outlet was completed eight months ahead of schedule. The other components of the project would be ready in the next three months. The directors, who included the chairman, Mr David W. Masika, and the chairman of the Lake Basin Development Authority, Professor J. Otieno Malo, were on a one-day inspection tour of the project. It covers Tana River, Embu, Kitui and Machakos districts. They were told that one of the companies on the project had tarmacked Kiangondi/Embu Road at a cost of Sh250 million. The money was savings made out of the money that had been earmarked for the building of the tunnel. Mr Mutitu said that because the local people had given up their land for the project, the Tada management had decided that savings from its construction should be spent on projects that would benefit them. Tarda, he said, intended to supply the people in Embu and Kitui districts with water, while the Kenya Power and Lighting Company would take over the power station, supply them with electricity. Mr Mutiti said a forester would be sent to start a tree nursery to plant trees on 100 square kilometres of land next to Kiambere Dam. Tilapia would also be introduced into the dam. (KNA). [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Mar 87 p 10] /9317

ABUSES IN ALIENS REGISTRATION--Eight administration officials in Rift Valley are being held and a District Officer has been suspended in connection with registration and supply of identity cards to aliens. The officials, all in Kajiado District, were arrested on Thursday and they were being held at Ngong Police Station, pending further investigations, the Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner, Mr Mohamed Yusuf Haji, confirmed yesterday. Mr Haji, who visited Kajiado District headquarters on Thursday, said officials had been arrested in connection with the registration of aliens. "They have given identity cards to many people whose nationalities are not exactly known," the PC alleged. He said some of those issued with cards had been interrogated by police and had made statements. Investigations were still going on, he said. Those arrested included a chief, two assistant chiefs, a district registration officer and four registration clerks. The District Officer of Ngong had been suspended pending the investigations, he said. Asked if those arrested would be taken to court on Monday, Mr Haji said: "Investigations are still going on and once they are completed, the law will take its course." [Excerpt] [Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Mar 87 pp 1, 28] /9317

JOINT CHINA ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT--The Kenyan audio-visual and electronic industry is set for a change when Kenya and China establish a joint industrial concern to assemble cheap colour television sets and radio cassettes, solar light and heating systems, as well as other electronic equipment. The venture, which is to be established in Mombasa at the beginning of next year, is expected to initially employ 260 people. The project will be undertaken by the Shenzhen Electronics group of China, which, according to its vice-president, Mr Tao Yan Nim, employs 170,000 people in 130 enterprises in China. Nim said that Mombasa was considered appropriate for the venture due to its proximity to the sea as well as its effective transport system. According to Mr Shariff Nassir, the member of parliament

for Mombasa Central, Kenya will hold controlling shares in the business. When the project commences operations, it will have two shops exclusively selling its product. Besides marketing its products in the local market, Nim said the project will also venture into the Preferential Trade Area market. [Text] [Nairobi FINANCIAL REVIEW in English 16 Mar 87 p 14]
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CSO: 3400/53

RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS ASSAYED

Lack of Foreign Investors Decried

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 23 Feb 87 pp 1,6

[Article by Franck Raharison]

[Text] During these past 2 years, Madagascar has had a new Investment Code, has actively participated in the creation of the Indian Ocean Commission, has received with great flourish a delegation of the CNPF [National Council of French Employers], and so on. But today one must recognize the truth: The results are late in making their appearance. With respect to partners and joint ventures, the numerous projects initiated at the time have experienced difficulty in taking off. And yet, in the existing situation, which is marked by an important deadline, specifically that of food self-sufficiency within less than 3 years, each week, each month of inactivity can prove fatal to us in the long run.

The foreign investors and local producers eye each other threateningly: They wait, they question each other, they are concerned. Trust is not yet total or mutual. Nevertheless, visibly on both sides, they certainly do not despair of one day seeing the situation straighten out. But time is running out.

In the expectation of a possible "leap forward" of the private or public sector in the field of industrial and agricultural production, we draw the attention of producers to the importance in any development process in both developed and developing countries of the agricultural-food sector. It is a sector with high value added and which can therefore "employ" or "re-employ" the thousands of jobless in the urban and rural regions. Let us note that the government will hire no more than 2,500 white-collar workers a year through 1990.

Decade

Unfortunately, according to the official figures, since the start of this decade and through 1985, one could witness an aggravation of the decline of the agricultural-food sector, for production and value added (at constant prices) have regressed by 12 percent and 22 percent, respectively. In contrast, employment was to see a slight improvement. Let us also note that nearly 34 percent of the 26 billion FMG [Malagasy francs representing the value added in

this sector is still generated by the beer, wine, aperitif, and other beverage production units while 28.1 percent are produced by sugar and only 17.3 percent by units turning out rice, starches, flour, bakery goods, and paste, and 0.2 percent by those producing edible oils.

Now, while for the period 1977-85 aggregate industrial investments totaled 201.823 billion FMG, 30.2 percent of this amount was invested in the agricultural-food sector and essentially slated for the promotion of the sugar industry (SIRANALA) and edible oil products (MAMISOA). Another sector, namely, the meat sector, will undoubtedly resume its former performance levels in the next few months. According to a government plan, Madagascar will indeed be able to export 8,000 tons of meat soon. But for that to happen it is necessary to complete the upgrading of our slaughterhouses.

Power

In the light of these few statistics, there is still some ground to cover and everyone, especially the private sector, has a role to play in it. The goal is the coming 3 years, according to the government, is to increase the growth rate of the agricultural-food sector to 5.3 percent a year and thus go from 78,754 billion FMG to 107.660 billion FMG by 1990. This is an ambitious challenge which calls for the active participation of domestic and foreign procedures. Ideas are not lacking in Madagascar to promote such or such other sector, but investments are.

Rice Aid To Boost Self-Sufficiency

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 25 Feb 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by Franck Raharison]

[Text] A total of 100,000 tons of rice through 1990. This is the target of the WFP's [World Food Program] donation to the Big Island. This new gesture of the WFP is added to numerous contributions originating from various organizations and foreign governments to provide the buffer stock initiated last year. Representing an aggregate value of 36.123 billion FMG (\$48.7 million), this gift will also have the merit of supporting the country's efforts to become self-sufficient in food. Indeed, the funds generated by the sale of these 100,000 tons of rice on the local market will be used specifically in the context of the HIMO [Labor-Intensive] project by virtue of the activities of the following ministries: MPARA [Agricultural Production and Agrarian Reform]; Animal Husbandry, Water Resources, and Forestry; Health; and Scientific Research, Technology, and Development. Also, microprojects falling directly under the jurisdiction of the Office of the President. But according to the comments of the resident representative of the UNDP [United Nations Development Program], Ottrino Jannone, who yesterday signed on behalf of the World Food Program the documents pertaining to this donation jointly with Minister Victor Ramahatra (acting minister of Agricultural Production and Agrarian Reform), "MPARA was designated as the receiving agency of the project, for this ministry is the best guarantee of sound management...."

Let us note that beginning in April 1987, some 5,000 tons of rice will reach the port of Toamasina and will then be distributed at the sales outlets of the regions involved, and that 15,000 additional tons will subsequently arrive before the close of 1987. Let us also note that the World Food Program will make available, still within the framework of this project (MAG 3123), a secretariat so as to better coordinate, it is said, all food aid and to follow up maritime shipment plans.

We take this opportunity to report that, whatever the assistance that we receive from abroad, this buffer rice stock should theoretically no longer be justified when we achieve food self-sufficiency. Furthermore, we were informed that regarding the World Food Program project, the amount of rice to be shipped to Madagascar will be determined as a function of our import needs, finalized by the Malagasy Government and the World Bank. In other words, the food assistance that we receive will not be as large as in the past and will level off gradually and in proportion as the country becomes self-sufficient.

With paddy rice production estimated at 2.27 million tons in 1986, we shall have to produce over 443,000 additional tons within the next 3 years, that is, a total of 2.713 million tons for us to be really able to talk of self-sufficiency in rice alone. Furthermore, we draw to the attention of the authorities as well as international donor organizations that of the 1.195 million hectares of ricefields existing in Madagascar, 85 percent of this area belongs to the private sector broadly speaking, the balance being exploited under state control (SOMALAC [Lake Alaotra Development Company], FIFABE, etc.). Accordingly, it is right that the small private producers should finally be able to benefit from the major portion of funds originating from the sale, among others, of these 100,000 tons of rice from the WFP. For so far, it is the opposite that has occurred: The government's efforts have tended to favor SOMALAC and FIFABE which in fact account for only 12 to 15 percent of the entire country's rice production.

Recommendations for Agrarian Reform

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 26 Feb 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by Franck Raharison]

[Text] What has become of all the nationalized land lots, transferred to the government since the initiation of agrarian reform in the country is not known. So far, 130,000 hectares have been effectively retroceded to the government, an extensive area of which an infinitesimal portion has been entrusted to and exploited by farmers. No distribution measures of national scope have taken place. While some farmers have already been able to actually occupy titled property or available domains either through the agencies in charge or through decentralized collectivities, the public does not know where to turn, first by virtue of its lack of information on this subject and specifically because of a certain lack of understanding of the laws in effect.

It is not known what has become of the 6,658 hectares of unexploited land recovered by the government in Antananarivo Province on the basis of Ordinance No 74-021 as well as of the 30,413 hectares and the 37,701 hectares, respectively, in Mahajanga and Toamasina Provinces. Today, the most urgent matter

would be the publication of the implementation decree of Ordinance No 74-022 of 20 June 1974 which happens to be the catalyst in initiating agrarian reform. Also, it would be necessary to accelerate the authorization requests filed by those who wish to exploit land lots of over 20 hectares belonging to the state.

While these land lots have not found any beneficiaries so far, the reason is that the "occupation" of farming does not attract young farmers and especially the economically active population of the urban regions. Yet, the authorities do not tire of encouraging each and every one to devote himself to agricultural and animal husbandry work, but without significant results, at least for the moment. Investments in the agricultural sector do not yet seem to interest the holders of capital, both domestic and foreign. It would be pointless to mention here the numerous factors that block this "return to the land" by the young and all the economically active forces of the nation.

[Copy missing]...in the 1986/90 Plan it is stipulated among other things that "it is necessary in the agricultural sector to encourage investments both domestic and foreign to boost the already sizable investment effort approved by the government...." Additionally, in the real estate field, the following measures will be taken:

1. Facilitate the acquisition of property in the improved areas;
2. Revamp land legislation by striving to stabilize landowner-peasant relations;
3. Improve regional services for property so as to accelerate the drawing up of land titles and specific coordination between these services and those managing the agricultural sector, etc.

It is not known whether this move to facilitate the acquisition of land applies to foreign investors as well. In any case, better information is more than necessary at a time when individuals surfeited by city life are tempted to start another existence elsewhere. A sound distribution of land accompanied by favorable fiscal and banking measures constitute an important step in this struggle against unemployment and underdevelopment.

New Law Penalizes Businesses

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 20 Feb 87 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt from the BULLETIN of the FIVMPAMA [Association of Malagasy Businessmen]; first paragraph is MADAGASCAR MATIN introduction]

[Text] The February 1987 issue of the bulletin of private economic producers, better known under the acronym FIVMPAMA, includes some articles which relate to the national economy and consequently are of interest to those who are concerned among other things with the future of the PMF/PMI [Small and Medium-Sized Businesses/Small and Medium-Sized Industry] in the socioeconomic development process. Here is an item which reflects the FIVMPAMA's "vision" of the 1987 Tax Law.

"The 1987 Tax Law has disappointed the expectations of the great majority of economic producers who were hoping to find in it radical changes for the reactivation of enterprises given the favorable comments made in 1986 in some official circles concerning this reactivation."

Hostile Environment

"Indeed, compared to that of 1986, the new Tax Law is richer in sanctions than in incentive provisions. Thus,

"1. The majority of producers (82 percent) will continue to be subject to a 45 percent tax on profits. When there are no profits, the minimum tax applies.

"2. A fine that can amount to 20 percent of the aggregate tax liability will be applied to those producers who fail to note on their invoices the reference number of their professional tax declaration.

"3. A fine that could be as much as the amount of remunerations paid will be claimed from producers who have not declared to the Internal Revenue Service all the expenses incurred under the account rubric of 'projects, supplies, and outside services (TFSE).'

"4. Failure to declare within the legal deadline goods sold or to produce a livestock-raising or harvesting declaration, or inaccuracy in a declaration also entails a fine equal to the amount of business transacted yearly with the supplier.

"5. Any inaccuracy or omission having shortchanged the public treasury becomes subject to the application of a fine whose total may amount to double the deficiency of the applicable tax (previously, this total by law was 50 percent of the tax deficiency).

"6. Failure to declare earnings is henceforth subject to a fine equal to twice the undeclared amount (previously the fine totaled 50 percent of the deficiency).

"7. The underpayment determined by the Internal Revenue Service is sanctioned by a fine whose total can be, depending on the case:

"a. The amount of underpayment of the applicable tax (consent settlement of the deficiency);

"b. Double the tax underpayment (admission of the deficiency prior to hearings before the court but after notification of the liability);

"c. Triple the underpayment (admission of the deficiency following hearings before the court but prior to the filing of the experts' report with the court clerk).

"Note: Taxes and fines appearing on a notification before the verdict can be recovered through a summons by the collector's office if they are not paid within the official deadlines."

Selectivity

"In light of this adversary relationship, the approved benefits of the new Tax Law are very meager and selective.

"Exempted from the tax on profits are the following:

"1. Income realized by religious institutions, churches, and regularly established cultural associations (Note: Businesses belonging to a political party have already enjoyed this benefit since last year).

"2. Capital gains resulting from the sale of a building (Note: Such appreciation in value is already subject to the capital sales tax on property, a tax collected at the time of title registration and whose rate may reach 30 percent).

"3. The business loss experienced by an enterprise in the course of a fiscal year may be spread over a 5-year period to the extent that there is economic and technical justification for such carry-over.

"It should also be noted that:

"1. The deduction of a business loss in most cases can be spread over a 3-year period;

"2. The business loss resulting from the initial 2 fiscal years of operation by companies engaged in agricultural, industrial, mining, or hotel activities can be carried over a 5-year period ;

"3. Real estate companies may henceforth, for the purpose of determining their taxable income, deduct their general expenses under the terms of common law (acutal expenses).

"The following are expenses that can be deducted in connection with investments:

"1. The acquisition and placing into service of data-processing equipment;

"2. The construction of a concrete building slated for the rental of housing units provided that the monthly rental per tenant does not exceed 50,000 FMG,

"3. The tax on profits which now stands at 45 percent is reduced as follows:

"a. To 35 percent for companies engaged exclusively in agricultural activities;

"b. To 40 percent for companies engaged exclusively in mining, industrial, or hotel activities.

"Note: The total of such 'privileged' companies represents barely 11 percent of existing enterprises.

"It is also to be noted that the application of the reduced tax rates of 30, 20, or 10 percent to benefit new businesses may be obtained upon request to be addressed to the service charged with assessing the tax on profits (the former Direct Taxes Agency).

"For rentals, the base tax rate of 25 percent is no longer applicable when the rent per tenant is equal to or more than 150,000 FMG (instead of 100,000 FMG).

"The total deduction on account of the construction of a building slated to be the principal residence of a taxpayer was raised to 15 million FMG (from 10 million FMG).

"While the definition of savings now includes deposits (rather than "average assets") made with a national credit organization, in contrast the amount of credit that can be deducted cannot exceed 25 percent of the saved income and may not exceed 25 percent of the taxable income.

"Non-wage tax rates for individuals engaged in industrial, agricultural, artisanal, mining, or hotel activities are computed as follows:

"Taxable income to be divided by taxable income plus 9 million FMG [as published].

"The single tax on transactions on the purchase or import of private automobiles used exclusively for rental or transportation purposes against a fee can be deducted.

"New construction whose sales value exceeds 15 million FMG enjoys exemption from the real estate tax for only 5 years.

"Products slated for the preparation of prescribed drugs and nonalcoholic extracts are exempt from the consumption tax to the extent of 50 percent.

"In broad outline, these are the features of the 1987 Tax Law. This is a law which includes nothing new with respect to the great majority of economic producers and which complicates and even weighs down, in some respects, the operation of enterprises. In the face of the existing economic situation, the law's provisions will not be effective in slowing down the gradual deterioration of our economic situation. Even worse, it bears within itself the root-causes of such deterioration."

2662/5915

CSO: 3419/108

MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLANS

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 28 Jan 87 p 6

[Text] In an exhaustive report presented before the High Planning Council meeting held on Thursday, 22 January, Minister of Planning Ousmane Diallo first recalled the order establishing his department and the mission assigned to him, then reviewed the adoption of the 5-year plan for 1981 to 1985, which was the subject of two intermediate evaluations.

The first of these, covering the 1981-1982 period, was accompanied by concrete proposals for the rescheduling of investments, which were approved by planning agencies, particularly the Planning Advisory Committee at its December 1983 meeting and the High Planning Council at its January 1984 session.

The second of these, covering the period from 1981 to June 1984, mainly served to strengthen the followup system for the plan at all levels and to improve the quality of the document itself.

Diallo then made a concise presentation of the review of the plan on 31 December 1985, which plan was mainly executed in a context marked by: on the national level, the continuing drought and the low volume of essentially agricultural production; and, on the international level, an increase in prices for imported equipment (up 48.2 percent in 1982).

Regarding the investment program for the plan, it was put at 448 billion CFA francs in 1981 for international projects. This figure rose to 745 billion CFA francs in 1985 following successive readjustments, an increase of 66 percent attributable to two essential causes: improved evaluation of projects, 60 percent, and the integration of actions of influence, 40 percent.

Based on sectors, this variation is manifested as follows: rural economy, from 141 to 185 billion CFA francs; secondary, from 142 to 231 billion CFA francs; infrastructures, from 126 to 230 billion CFA francs; and human resources, from 39 to 98 billion CFA francs.

The effort to seek financing for the plan resulted in two round tables of backers (December 1982 and December 1985) and led to the mobilization of 546 billion francs, or 73 percent of the updated estimates, which, compared with the initial 1982 estimates (448 billion) yield a financing rate of 122 percent of the amount.

Financing acquired is distributed in the following manner: rural economy, 128 billion CFA francs (or 69 percent of the amount planned); secondary, 200 billion CFA francs (or 86 percent); infrastructures and equipment, 151 billion CFA francs (or 65 percent); and human resources, 67 billion (or 69 percent).

One thus sees the difficulty of mobilizing financing for agricultural projects and the large volume of financing available for mining, dams and village water projects. Compared with this financing acquired or mobilized, the contribution of our partners to development is some 493 billion out of the 546 billion anticipated, or 9.5 percent of the total financing acquired, compared with the estimate of some 15 percent.

National financing is divided up among the national budget (5 percent budget, equipment and investment), the road fund (1.7 percent) and other related funds (1 percent organizations and communities, 2.03 percent for regional projects).

Concerning the amount of financing actually collected, one will note that the gap between financing acquired and executed means that spending amounts to 536 billion, or an annual rate of some 71 billion, compared with 25.4 billion for the 1974-1978 plan. These achievements, compared with the total updated cost of the plan (745 billion) result in a rate of execution of 47.6 percent. Compared with the figure for scheduling adopted by the High Planning Council in 1984 (353 billion), the rate is 100.82 percent.

The sectorial rate of execution compared with the updated cost is distributed as follows: rural economy (46.16 percent); secondary (63 percent); infrastructure and public equipment (39.28 percent); and human resources (33.6 percent).

The rate of macroeconomic execution was about .7 percent, compared with an anticipated 4.9 percent, a figure very close to the average of .8 percent observed in the region.

Regarding execution of the plan, the secondary sector showed a rate of 40.9 percent compared with the initially anticipated 31.2 percent, while infrastructures and public equipment had a figure of 25.8 percent compared with 27.4 percent, the rural economy 24 percent compared with 32.3 percent, and human resources 9.3 percent compared with an anticipated 9.1 percent.

In the field of actual physical achievements, the level of storage for grain at the end of the plan was 65.8 percent based on needs, compared with 32.5 percent anticipated [as published] the drop in forage potential as a result of a reduction in grazing space.

Some 3,000 watering stations, 1,500 of them equipped, were set up out of a planned 5,000. Water supply systems have been completed for 6 out of a total of 20 cities. One should add that policies are being continued to create jobs for young graduates, to introduce national languages into education, provide primary health care and protect the country's cultural identity.

Regarding regional projects, total financing provided amounts to 18.5 billion, compared with an anticipated 20 billion, a rate of financing of 93.2 percent, distributed as follows: rural economy, 23.3 percent out of the planned 48.1 percent; secondary, 25.7 percent, compared with a planned 24.8 percent; infrastructures, 14.6 percent compared with an estimated 9.5 percent; and human resources and population, 31.1 percent compared with an anticipated 17.6 percent.

The contribution of the people is 12.7 billion, or 70.8 percent of total financing mobilized (18.5 billion), the rest of the financing coming from the national and regional budget of the ONG, and so on.

Concerning the main guidelines of the 1987-1991 Plan, the minister said that it is based on:

decisions made by the party, particularly at the Second Regular Congress of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] held in March 1985, which defined specific guidelines for the future plan in the direction of the implementation of the food strategy and the fight against the drought and desertification;

lessons learned from the 1981-1985 Plan; and

continuation of institutional reform and economic reorganization programs set forth by the party and the government.

The future plan will be drafted based on a broad procedure of coordination at the regional and national levels, making it possible to outline, for each region and each sector, the priorities to be respected and other measures to be implemented along with the establishment of projects.

A more rigorous selection of these projects will be made on the basis of an analysis of their contribution to the implementation of the food strategy and their impact on the situation of public finances and Mali's foreign financing.

Presentation of the document on alternative planning makes it possible to improve the methodology of planning and is based on a diagnosis of the current situation and on commitments made by the government vis-a-vis financial backers.

11,464

CSO: 3419/75

STATUS OF AGRICULTURE REVIEWED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 17-18 Jan 87 p 6

[Article by Dr Yacouba Coulibaly: "Grain: Uncertain Market, Solutions To Be Found"]

[Text] Two seasons of moderate rainfall will have been enough to ensure a relative abundance of grain. Upon seeing the OPAM [Malian Agricultural Products Office] bins and those of the grain merchants overflowing, the average Malian must be wondering whether food self-sufficiency has not already been achieved. Whatever the case, it is obvious that for over a decade, Malians had not witnessed such a situation and, along with it, a dizzying drop in the prices of certain grains. While the consumer is thrilled (ignoring future dangers lying in wait from being able to buy a bag of millet-corn for 3,000 francs or less, while the official price to the producer is 5,500), the peasant faces a painful dilemma: Forced to sell at very low prices and, consequently, unable to meet his many obligations, the producer is forced either to increase production and thus augment the different categories of expenses or to produce just enough for his personal consumption and invest in other sectors that will potentially be more profitable, but not necessary involving food.

Such a prospect involves negative economic and social consequences for the rural world, which takes in 80 percent of the country's population. The collection of taxes and other duties on which investment projects are based, as well as the development strategy, partially founded on grassroots initiatives, could endure serious handicaps.

The rural exodus, which will also expand, risks creating a breakdown of the basic equilibrium and challenging the policy of an independent national economy based on the development of agro-pastoral production. To this already gloomy picture, one must add the confusion of our foreign partners, who would not understand our failure and the problems paradoxically generated by a favorable situation and a sector that should also help reduce unemployment.

In the face of the danger that threatens, we must adopt a resolute policy of organization of the rural world and embark upon bold national solidarity on behalf of the sector.

Enormous Potential

The party's commitment to set up "tons" and associations and the success enjoyed by the National Food Self-Sufficiency Fund give the measure of the political officials' determination to rescue the rural world. If Mali has not yet reached the point of destroying surpluses and subsidizing the farmers, the fact nevertheless remains that without the government action aimed at guaranteeing profitable prices for agricultural products and without national solidarity and the determination clearly expressed and pursued to elevate our country to the rank of a major farm producer (for which it has the physical and human potential), our prime economic objective risks getting away from us.

Upon analyzing the statistics, one realizes the great performances achieved in grain production, but also the enormous potential of the sector. In 1984-1985, for 1072000 [sic] hectares of cultivated land, the production of millet-sorghum-corn and paddy rice was 697,000 tons.

In 1985-1986, the cultivated area was expanded to 2,051,669 hectares and production reached 1,666,415 tons, including 29,828 tons of fonio.

For the 1986-1987 season, the cultivated area totaled 2,102,071 hectares for an estimated harvest of 1,781,986 tons, including 34,940 tons of fonio (source: National Agricultural Directorate).

Thus it is that in two seasons, the areas cultivated as well as the harvests more than doubled. Already, for the 1985-1986 season, the harvest of a total of 1,666,414 tons exceeded Mali's annual grain needs, put at 1,572,500 tons (source: Plan).

Incentives

One can therefore understand the drop in prices when one sees, on the one hand, the relative abundance of production, to which one must add the volumes imported (gifts and purchases by merchants) and, on the other hand, the lack of long-term storage facilities. Another reason for this drop in prices resides in the fact that public organizations to regulate the market, particularly OPAM, do not have the financial capability to keep prices at an incentive level and do not have large storage facilities. OPAM and the National Emergency Stock have been able to absorb only a third of the marketable quantity at uniform prices.

One therefore has an unsettled market where, for an average production cost of 57.97 CFA francs for millet-sorghum-corn, the price to the producer is 55 CFA francs. It therefore becomes apparent that the main types of grain production bring the producer less than his production price. Establishing the price to the producer is therefore an act of national solidarity that takes the consumer's purchasing power into account.

When one considers that the free market that absorbs three-fourths of all production does not even offer 30 CFA francs for the same grains, one can understand the malaise in the rural world and the potential danger. Measures are therefore essential so as to avoid the continuous repetition of such a situation and to ward off future consequences.

Provisions are already being planned. In short-range terms, these provisions are not enough to eliminate harmful effects because it is a matter of injecting from 15 to 20 billion CFA francs into the marketing circuit in order to meet the supply of 300,000 to 400,000 tons of grain that might be on the market and have to be paid for at the set prices.

Solutions

For the reasons given, OPAM will limit its intervention and it is almost certain that private merchants will not let the chance offered to them go by.

None of the solutions recommended for catching up is applicable in the immediate future and could not produce any satisfactory beneficial result.

Therefore, in medium-range terms, we must dig out the resources that are necessary and indispensable on the organizational, structural and financial levels. Actually, the establishment of the "tons" and other associations of a participatory, cooperative and productive nature throughout the country (but especially in farm production areas) should, by means of these new measures, experience a resurgence in interest, in accordance with the resolution of the Second Regular Congress of the party. By giving these structures adequate means adapted to their needs, they should be able to play the role of intermediaries between producers and other partners (suppliers and buyers).

These means range from the construction of bins, silos and storage facilities ensuring proper preservation of grain for the required periods, to the provision of financial means to such structures enabling them to be active in marketing and safeguard the interests of the producers.

At the same time, OPAM's capacity for intervention must be expanded from production areas to areas with temporary shortages and its storage possibilities increased.

Seasonal Credits

This presumes that OPAM have access to credits or funds outside the banks whose current conditions prevent them from large-scale, long-term operations. The same is true of private merchants taken individually.

As a group, they remain difficult to determine and are not willing to respect established rules.

Unable to enjoy seasonal credits as individuals, their action is hindered, financially speaking.

Without adequate or sufficient storage conditions, they are tempted, during periods of abundance, to buy little in order to resell quickly.

As an integral part of the implementation and success of our agricultural development policy, private parties must come together and constitute a respectable, credible force that fulfills conditions for access to different types of credit and thus procure the means for positive action for our agriculture, at home and abroad.

Such an approach requires substantial resources exceeding the government's current means. Only concerted, solidary action applied to everyone by everyone can enable us to generate them.

The institution of an agricultural promotion tax collected at the grass-roots level on all imports (average overall estimate of between 100 and 140 billion CFA francs; source, the BCEAO [Central Bank of the West African States], Bamako office) subjected to taxation, foreign and domestic resources, making funds thus created available to the FNAA (National Food Self-Sufficiency Fund), the CNAVS (National Commission for Aid to Drought Victims) or any other organization, and the drafting of a plan of use spread over several years, all constitute the beginning of a solution.

These funds could be used either in the form of credit investments or subsidies, bonds or the bearing of certain charges and expenditures that could be beneficial on the economic, social and political levels.

11,464

CSO: 3419/75

CHISSANO SPEAKS AT RALLY IN BEIRA

MB181628 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0823 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Speech by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at a rally in Beira]

[Excerpts] This is the first time we meet since we lost Comrade President Samora Moises Machel, who was our beloved leader and friend. That is why I would like to ask everyone to observe a minute of silence, to reflect and gather the strength to continue the struggle that President Samora Machel left us. His was a struggle against destabilization, the armed bandits, and the enemies of our revolution. We must devote ourselves to the struggle for our country's development and our greater unity and we must fight tribalism, regionalism, and racism. Let us rededicate ourselves to implementing the entire social and economic development program for our people. These are the tasks. These were our beloved President Samora Machel's targets of struggle. Let us observe a minute of silence.

We must be vigilant. This is what I want to say first: (If) we want order and discipline we must work for that order and discipline in our forces and other structures. In order to denounce irregular practices, we must instruct the party to organize and establish centers where people can send their complaints, in writing or in person. They must identify themselves. We do not want pamphlets or anonymous letters. That is agitation. The enemy could denounce our better cadres so that we pursue them. The enemy can also denounce. That is why we want a clear denunciation: Such and such knows the behavior of so and so. We are not going to reveal the denouncer. However, if in the course of our investigation we find that the denunciation is true and correct, we will take measures and nobody will act against the denouncer. Thus, the party will take on that responsibility. It will create centers where people can denounce the bad behavior of any element in the armed forces, the people's militia, and the police. Concrete cases must be mentioned, concrete [word indistinct] so that we can act timeously to correct them. It could be an armed bandit.

Thus, we are going to investigate. Thus, we can end despotism. The government will also set up centers where denunciations are made. Whoever wishes to do so can write to the central structures of the party and government in Maputo. Those people in the provinces who believe that they have already made a denunciation will have their complaint investigated.

We must all mobilize and organize ourselves so that there is communication among the structure. We have the structures. (?There must be) confidence among the structures. We must trust our structures and our structures must trust the people. They must accept dialogue between government officials and the people, so that the people have faith when they talk with the officials and are certain that their opinions will be considered. This does not mean that whoever speaks is right. No. We must not be afraid to talk.

We must be careful: The enemy can also speak. The enemy can agitate. Beware of the agitators. To discuss problems and pose problems to the structures is different from agitating. For example, someone may have heard that there is a rally today. That person may go from ward to ward saying: Look, we are coming from outside. When we get there, we must get them to do this, that and so forth and so on. If the official does not agree to it, we will make a racket. That is an agitator. He will come here and pose problems with the objective of agitating and causing problems.

We are not going to solve our problems that way. Our problems are solved through order, discipline, and trust. Denunciations must be made within this order, trust, and unity.

With regard to the defense and security, we are reorganizing our forces and structures to guarantee effective discipline and effective logistical supplies to our forces. We seek to prevent deviations from discipline and supplies to strengthen our forces' combat capacity and training process. That work is under way. That is why we are seeing some results. In Zambezia Province, we have retaken many places which were formerly occupied by the armed bandits. In Sofala and Tete Provinces, we did the same. We have opened many paths which were blocked by the armed bandits and this process will continue with great vigor.

In Zambezia Province, we discovered armed bandit networks in the cities. We captured arms which were hidden in the cities. Beira also has that problem. Arms are hidden in your houses. Some of those who have weapons at home are here listening to us. [Sentence indistinct] Those networks are slowly being dismantled, thanks to our forces' reorganization work. We want to guarantee a correct commanding procedure so that we can beat the armed bandits. This work is under way. It is under way. We must reorganize so we fight the armed bandits. We are not going to wait.

We have spoken about problems. However, I am satisfied with our progress in the struggle against the armed bandits, especially in Sofala Province which has never had peace. Sofala and Manica Provinces suffered the greatest agitation in preindependence days. That agitation was carried out by the enemies of our independence. Ian Smith launched attacks against Sofala, Manica, and other provinces, such as a part of Gaza Province. However, this province has been in constant combat.

I was asked a question which I must answer. The question was: Why did our president's aircraft fall? President Samora Machel's aircraft fell because it was lured off course and took the wrong course. We know that something threw the aircraft off course. Some instrument threw the aircraft off course. We just do not know who placed that instrument, wherever it was. That instrument was not inside Mozambique. Who put the instrument where it was? What instrument was it that gave the wrong indications to the aircraft's own instruments? The aircraft was not shot down. The aircraft was not out of order. The pilots were well. The weather was not bad. This is the answer I can give you. We must continue to investigate.

/6662

CSO: 3400/580

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

FRG DONATES FOOD--Federal Germany has agreed to provide Mozambique with 10,000 metric tons of food. The agreement was signed this morning in Maputo by Mozambique's Trade Minister Aranda da Silva and Federal Germany's Ambassador to Mozambique Wilfred Noelle. The food will be channeled to northern and central provinces. Mr da Silva said the food aid will help alleviate the effects of destabilization and drought. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 16 Apr 87 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/580

RSA SAID TO BE SPONSORING CITIZENS FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Clement Unegbu]

[Text]

THE racist regime in South Africa is sponsoring some Nigerians studying abroad and using them for subversive activities against Nigeria.

The racists sponsor Nigerian students who are financially strapped to enable them to complete their studies.

The latest plot of the racists was uncovered by a Nigerian student studying at the University of Rome in Italy.

The student made the revelation in a letter he addressed to the President, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida dated January 30, copying the ministers of education and external affairs.

According to the student whose name we are withholding, the Nigerians now on South African scholarship are usually brain-washed before being made to work for the interest of the racists.

Our source attributed the un-

patriotic activities of the Nigerian students to the difficulties being encountered by parents in remitting school fees to their wards abroad under the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM). As a result of the current value of the Naira in foreign exchange transactions, only very rich Nigerians could afford to send enough money for school fees and the up-keep of their wards studying abroad.

Nigeria's past and present contributions towards the fight against apartheid he said would be a waste if the suffering caused by difficulties in the remittance of school fees abroad was allowed to force the students to turn to South Africa for help to complete their education.

Commenting on the student's claims, a senior official of the ministry of external affairs who was not aware whether the minister, Pro-

fessor Bolaji Akinyemi, had received the letter from our students at the University of Rome, confirmed the allegations.

He said that long before now many Nigerian students abroad had often been recruited by foreign governments to spy on fellow Nigerian students, all in an effort to raise funds to complete their education.

He said it was discovered that the unpatriotic activities of those Nigerians placed them at great risks because after completing their assignments for the foreign countries they were either eliminated outright or were imprisoned.

The official explained that Nigerian diplomats usually alerted Nigerian security agencies back home whenever any Nigerian was found to be involved in espionage activities so that our security agents could monitor their movements.

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CSO: 3400/570

EMIR CALLS FOR CREATION OF KATSINA STATE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Mar 87 p 13

[Text]

EMIR of Katsina. Alhaji Mohammed Kabir Usman has called on the Babangida administration to create a Katsina State before the end of his tenure in office.

Speaking to newsmen at the Murtala Muhammed Airport in Lagos yesterday on his way to Katsina, Alhaji Mohammed explained that it was the popular wish of the people that the proposed state be created.

According to the emir, "Katsina as it stands could compare socially with any other existing state and that it is more populated than Niger, Bauchi and Plateau states."

In answer to a question on whether it was the present Kaduna fracas that prompted his call, Alhaji Mohammed said similar call had been made in the past, particularly during the defunct civilian administration.

He enjoined the indigenes of Daura and Katsina emirates to pull their resources together to provide small and large scale industries in order to make the creation of the proposed state a reality.

He said he was not opposed to the creation of any other state but that he was more concerned in the creation of Katsina State.

He commended the federal and state governments over the current rural development programme all over the country.

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CSO: 3400/571

JOINT VENTURES PLANNED WITH BULGARIA

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Mar 87 pp 1, 11

[Text]

NIGERIA and Bulgaria will jointly set up small and medium-sized workshops for maintenance, repair and fabrication of spare parts.

Also to be set up are large-scale farms for maize, sorghum and paddy rice which will cover more than 15,000 hectares in Kwara State.

These facts were announced by National Planning Minister Kalu Idika Kalu before signing the protocol agreement between Nigeria and People's Republic of Bulgaria in Lagos yesterday.

The agreement was a result of the successful deliberation of the fourth session of the Nigeria/Bulgaria Joint Commission.

The minister said under the agreement, two dams would be designed and constructed in Tabo and

River Benue all in Gongola State.

According to Dr Kalu, the agreement took note of the proposed joint venture in mining and exportation of coal which, he said was incidentally one of the commodities in great demand in Bulgaria.

Dr Kalu pointed out that he was delighted that experts from both countries would further discuss various aspects of co-operation in science and technology, power generation, exploration of mineral resources and geological survey.

The minister, while assuring the Bulgarian delegation that everything would be done to reciprocate its kind gestures by meeting Nigeria's payment schedules, said: "We appreciate the under-

standing your country has demonstrated during the period of economic strain".

He declared: "It is my considered opinion that if the concrete proposals in the protocol, some of which I have mentioned, are fully implemented, considerable achievement would have been made by the time the 5th session of the joint commission kicks off in Sofia in about a year from now".

In his speech, the Bulgarian Deputy Premier, Mr Grigor Stoitchkov, said that by the agreement both countries have further solidified the existing cordial relations.

Mr Stoitchkov assured that his country would bring into reality all that was contained in the agreement in the interest of both nations.

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CSO: 3400/570

AIDS EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN OUTLINED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Mar 87 p 16

[Article by Vitalis Ugoh]

[Text]

MINISTER of Health, Professor Olikoye Ransome-Kuti has appealed to religious leaders in the country to assist the federal government in educating their followers on the prevention and control of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

The minister made the appeal in Lagos yesterday at a meeting with religious leaders on AIDS.

Making materials on AIDS prevention and control available to them, he said "I hope you will help in passing on the simple message on the control of AIDS to members of your congregation at your Friday Juma'at and Sunday Church services.

Professor Ransome-Kuti explained that there were no vaccine to prevent the disease, adding that the answer to AIDS control was education.

According to him, educating

the public about the seriousness of the threat posed by the disease, the ways the AIDS virus was transmitted and the practical steps each person could take to avoid acquiring or spreading it was very important.

He said that the tremendous influence which religious leaders wielded in our various communities in promoting a decent way of life and high moral standards could not be over-emphasised.

It was therefore the federal government's wish to enlist your full support in the campaign of public education on AIDS, the minister said.

Professor Ransome-Kuti, said the ministry was developing appropriate health education materials for national distribution, adding that each state will be free to use the materials and adapt them as local circumstances permitted.

The educational campaign, he explained, would focus on how promiscuous sexual activity increased the risk of acquiring AIDS as well as to dwell on the advantages of remaining faithful to marriage partners.

The minister said, apart from the educational campaign, and because it was not possible to suppress the natural urge altogether, the use of condoms would be advocated should their defences be overcome.

Under the campaign, advice would be given to people not to subject themselves to injections unless by trained and accredited personnel as well as to refrain from intravenous drug abuse.

He disclosed that his ministry in collaboration with WHO would soon establish eight centres throughout the country where routine screening for AIDS in individuals and blood meant for transfusion would be available.

The centres will be located in Maiduguri, Ibadan, Enugu, Jos, Zaria, Calabar and two in Lagos State, adding that two confirmatory laboratories would be established in Maiduguri and Ibadan.

The minister announced that screening tests for AIDS conducted in a broad spectrum of Nigerian population have come up with confirmed positive case in two prostitutes.

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CSO: 3400/571

COOKEY ON POLITICAL BUREAU REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Mar 87 pp 1, 11

[Article by Frank Akinola]

[Text]

THE new political system recommended by the Political Bureau will make for an even distribution of wealth in Nigeria.

Chairman of the bureau, Dr. Samuel Cookey, who made this known in an interview with State House correspondents yesterday, said that the bureau observed that in the past, the nation's wealth had been frittered away, adding "This must stop".

Dr. Cookey stated that the new political philosophy would make for real unity and stability in Nigeria.

He was optimistic that under the new system the wealth of the nation would not be concentrated in the hands of a few politicians who will fritter it away to suit their interest.

Nigerians, he noted, would, however, need some re-orientation in order to be aware of what the new policy entailed.

Dr. Cookey stated that despite the fact that two

members of the bureau left midstream, the report of the bureau was not affected in any way.

The two members who left were Dr. Ola Balogun and Dr. Edwin Madunagu.

The bureau, which was inaugurated on January 13, 1986 yesterday made a special request to the Federal Government to make copies of its recommendation available for sale to the public.

Dr. Cookey told chief of General Staff, Rear-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, who received the report on behalf of President Ibrahim Babangida, that such was necessary for the report to reach all the nooks and corners of the nation.

Dr. Cookey told Aikhomu that many commentators within and outside Nigeria hailed the political debate as the major effort in recent times by any government anywhere in the world to enlist the views of an entire nation in its plan to usher in a new political,

social and economic system.

Dr. Cookey noted that in the course of the debate, the Federal Government took certain actions which tended to create problems of credibility and relevance for the bureau.

Such actions, he said, included the ban placed on the National Association of Nigerian Students (NANS), privatisation and the 10-year ban on former politicians.

He said as a result, the bureau could not get the views of the youth and students.

Dr. Cookey noted that such action on the part of government put the credibility of the bureau to test.

On the establishment of the Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure last year, Dr. Cookey said the action "stole our thunder".

Dr. Cookey said a total of 27,000 memoranda, suggestions, and views were collated by the bureau.

POLL REVEALS ESSENTIAL GOODS BEYOND MIDDLE CLASS REACH

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Mar 87 p 20

[Article by Roseline Umesì]

[Text]

ACCORDING to the market survey carried out last week by the Business Times, it was discovered that prices of essential goods have risen above the means of middle class that is, people earning between N5,000 and N12,000.

Unfortunately such goods classified as "luxurious goods" in Nigeria are essential in other parts of the world.

In some departmental shops an airconditioner of two-horse power had a price tag of N1,850, while big size had a price tag of from N2,282 to N2,625 depending on the make.

Large deep freezer with three compartments had a price tag of N3,950, while those with two compartments had a price tag of N3,200.

Small deep freezers had a price tag of N2,350.

Four-burner gas cooker had a price tag N2,250, while four-burner gas cooker with two electric burners had a price tag of N3,500.

In other markets surveyed in Lagos, standing fan was sold for N300.00, table fan was sold for N160.0, while ceiling fan was sold for N140.0 two burners portable gas cooker was sold for N180.0.

A 20-inch colour television with wooden cover had a price tag of N4,290, while those without wooden cover was sold for N3,800. Big size transistor radio with cassette player had a price tag of N737.00.

Black and white television set of about 14 inches was sold for N750.00. A complete set of music centre comprising player, deck and speakers was sold for N3,450.

Video machine had price tag of N3,450. The retailers of these consumer

goods complained that the demand was very low and the would-be customers who were seen around these sections of the market only enquired about the prices and walked away.

One store-keeper said that he makes some sales occasionally. He said he could not say whether the buyers were salary earners or businessmen but suspected that they were businessmen mainly.

The store-keeper also said that Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) has been responsible for the high prices. He said that each item imported has to be costed in terms of the foreign exchange which has to be multiplied by the naira exchange rate.

Food items prices were still high despite the fact that there was less demand the supermarkets seemed to be very rigid with their pricing system. And many observers wondered if they do carry out market survey in other open markets.

For example a tin of vegetable oil had a price

tag of N80.00 in a department store, while same oil was sold for N63.00 in the market. A new brand Cereal has a price tag of N5.15k while the market women were selling N3.00. A tin of milk has a price tag of N1.30 kobo, but the market women were selling N1.00 to N1.10k a tin. In department stores the price tag of large "Omo" detergent was N11.50 but the market women were selling large elephant detergent for N8.00 while small packet were sold for N2.00 and this cost N2.30 in supermarkets. In department stores a tablet of toilet soap has a price tag of 95 kobo while the market women were selling 10 tablets for N7.50 kobo.

Some market women have very aggressive strategies for selling their goods. They realized that consumers have less money in their pockets, therefore they sell and make some losses in some non-moving products in order to have a quick turnover of their money.

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CSO: 3400/571

AGREEMENT WITH CHINA TO FOSTER FRIENDLY TIES, COOPERATION

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 10 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Habib Halahala]

[Text]

Beijing, Monday. TANZANIA and China today signed an agreement for developing friendly relations and promoting economic and technical co-operation.

Under the agreement, the Government of the People's Republic of China agreed to provide Tanzania with an interest free loan of 1.350m/- (one hundred million yuan) from May, this year, to April, 1992.

The loan will be used for supporting projects already agreed upon by the two governments and for rehabilitating previously completed projects. The loan will also be used to implement other projects to be decided by the two sides, according to the agreement.

Tanzania will repay the loan in instalments over a period of ten years from May, 1997 to April, 2007 with exports and/or convertible currencies as may be agreed upon by the two governments. Each annual repayment will be one-tenth of the total amount of the loan actually disbursed.

Detailed accounting procedures pertaining to the implementation of this agreement will be worked out through consultations by the Bank of Tanzania and Bank of China.

The agreement was signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, on

behalf of Tanzania and the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Wu Xueqian on behalf of the People's Republic of China.

The signing ceremony, which took place at the Government Guesthouse in Beijing was also witnessed by President Mwinyi and Chinese President Li Xiannian.

Other officials who attended the signing ceremony from Tanzania included Ndugu Salmin Amour, the Zanzibar Minister for Trade and Industries; the Ruvuma Regional Party Chairman, Ndugu Sebastian Chale; the Deputy Minister for Defence and National Service, Lt. Col. Abdul Kinana, and the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Tanzania Parliament who is also the MP for Mafia, Lt. Col. Ayub Kimbau.

President Mwinyi has, meanwhile, appealed to the member states of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to increase their political, moral and material support to the liberation struggle until victory is achieved.

President Mwinyi said at the international level, African states should continue to mobilize more support for the struggle.

He was speaking to African ambassadors based in Beijing on the deteriorating situation in Southern Africa.

He told the ambassador that OAU member states should also intensify the campaign for mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against the South African regime.

He noted that Tanzania was very much aware of the effects such sanctions would have on some of the Frontline States.

"Tanzania recognizes that for some of the neighbouring countries, it will be difficult to impose full sanctions but they will certainly do something", he said.

However, he pointed out that the Frontline States had always maintained that the impact of sanctions on some of these countries should not be used as an excuse for other countries not to impose and observe sanctions against the South African racist regime.

"What we are trying to do in the South Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) is to reduce our dependence on South Africa by increased co-operation among ourselves", he said adding this co-operation was particularly important in the field of transport.

President Mwinyi told the ambassadors that Africa should also intensify the campaign to mobilise assistance to the Frontline States to enable them to withstand South Africa's economic and military pressure.

He expressed gratitude to the action taken by the Non-Aligned Movement at its last summit conference in Harare, Zimbabwe, to establish the African Fund as an important step in the right direction. He said it was Tanzania's sincere hope that many countries would contribute to the Fund.

After his meeting with the ambassador, President Mwinyi and his delegation attended a dinner hosted in his honour at the Tanzania Embassy.

Early, President Mwinyi laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes. He also paid his respects to the late Chairman Mao Zedong's Memorial Hall.

Meanwhile, President Mwinyi and his delegation flew to Chengdu City this morning to continue with the four-day state visit to the People's Republic of China.

On arrival in Chengdu City, President Mwinyi will inspect a granary and a household specialising in chicken raising.

Chengdu in Sichuan province is famous for rice growing.

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CSO: 3400/575

PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL ON SPEAKING TOUR

Says Socialism Will Continue

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 10 Mar 87 p.1

[Article by William Tungaraza]

[Text]

THE Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, said here yesterday people who thought that the period for building *Ujamaa* was gone were wasting their time.

He was addressing 76 CCM cadres of the Mwanza District at the Municipal Hall on the third day of his tour of Mwanza Region.

"It is meaningless to think or to please oneself by believing that TANU went with Socialism and that CCM is for capitalism. We are and we will continue to have the policy of Socialism and Self-reliance in this country", he stressed.

Ndugu Kawawa urged the people to implement the Arusha Code practically rather than simply talking about it.

He appealed to Party and Government leaders to help co-operative societies in order to strengthen them. He said co-operative groups were sometimes being used by enemies to sabotage Socialism, hence the need to strengthen them.

"I have learnt that when a co-operative shop or any other co-operative group collapses no one cares... It is high time we help these groups", he said.

Ndugu Kawawa urged the youths to revive the spirit of using songs and slogans to ridicule capitalism. In doing so, he said, "we will not be abusing

individuals but we shall be showing that we hate capitalism", he stressed.

Ndugu Kawawa directed all CCM branches in the country to list their cadres and use them to strengthen the Party.

"CCM ideological colleges have so far prepared over 3,000 cadres. But, unfortunately, some of the districts and regions have failed to use them to train new CCM members", he said.

Ndugu Kawawa told the cadres that they should be aware of inside and outside enemies who were always trying to divide Tanzanians. "Your target now should be to safeguard our unity. Don't allow enemies to pass through one of our borders", he said.

He hailed some of the secondary school students in Mwanza Region for assisting Mozambicans in their fight against MNR bandits.

Answering a question from one of the cadres, Ndugu Mussa Makungu regarding corruption as the vice conflicts with Party's policy of defending the common man, Ndugu Kawawa said that it was the duty of all Tanzanians to fight corruption.

He said all Tanzanians should desist from accepting and giving bribes, adding that the Party had formed a committee to study relevant laws to make them conform with the present circumstances.

The cadres presented Ndugu Kawawa with 1,034/- for the Mozambican struggle.

Addressing UCM members at the Kirumba Stadium later, Ndugu Kawawa said Tanzania was a big threat to apartheid South Africa because of the country's involvement in the liberation of the African Continent.

He said the South Africa regime had noticed that its days were numbered. "They want to die with someone. Tanzanians will not allow to share any border with South Africa," he stressed.

Tanzanians should be aware that keeping peace and accountability should be their task from now on. He cautioned the people not to hide enemies of the country.

Mwanza District residents presented Ndugu Kawawa with 50,000/- as their contribution toward the people of Mozambique.

Ndugu Kawawa continues with his tour today in Magu District.

Calls for Food Production

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 12 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by William Tungaraza]

[Text]

THE Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, has called on peasants to continue producing as much food and cash crops as possible in spite of transportation and storage problems now facing the country.

Ndugu Kawawa was addressing more than 200 Party members and officials of the Ukiriguru Agricultural Research Institute, near Mwanza Town on his fifth day of tour of Mwanza Region yesterday.

Problems of haulage of crops and godowns are temporary. Both the Party and Government are trying hard to solve these problems... Expand your farms every year without despair", the Party Secretary General said.

He said given to choices it was better for the country to have a lot of crops without transport and godowns than to have little produce with excellent transport

and large godowns lying empty.

Ndugu Kawawa urged research institutes to start serious researches on food crops to help the country become food self-reliant.

"Let us drop the stress on research on cash crops only. The stress was made by our colonisers for their own benefit", he said.

Ndugu Kawawa called for research on cassava, yellow maize and potatoes, saying research institutes should co-operate with surrounding villages to make them bases of agricultural production.

He called on institutes to make research findings public.

On the coming CCM elections, the Secretary General said that Party members should elect good leaders. He said only peasants and workers should be elected into Party leadership.

Earlier, Ndugu Kawawa inspected a 10-hectare farm of cotton at Nyamong'amo Village and called on authorities to give priority to villages in allocating agricultural inputs.

He also called on village leaders to try hard to lead the people in changing the living standards, especially by building better houses, and increasing their annual incomes.

Answering a question from a Party member, Ndugu Robert Magessa, the Party Secretary General urged the Ministry of Local Government and Co-operatives to do their level best to prepare accountancy cadres who will be instrumental in promoting village shops.

Kwimba District residents presented Ndugu Kawawa with 5,560/- being their contribution to Mozambicans in their struggle against MNR bandits.

Ndugu Kawawa today tours Sengerema District.

Urges Cooperation in Development

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 19 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by William Tungaraza]

[Text]

VILLAGE governments and CCM branch executive committees have been advised to co-operate fully when preparing development projects.

The advice was given by the Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, when addressing more than 300 CCM members at Nyang'wale Village in Geita District yesterday.

Ndugu Kawawa is on a tour of Mwanza Region to inspect the implementation of the project aimed at strengthening CCM. He winds up his tour in the region today. He is scheduled to meet the regional Party and

government leaders in Mwanza before flying to Dar es Salaam.

"Development projects," Ndugu Kawawa said, "should be discussed at length between village governments and CCM branch executive committees before implementation by the masses."

He warned that the co-operation between the two sides could only help to achieve development if the people concerned avoided gossiping.

"We have learned that people become reluctant to go along with their leaders because of

gossiping... This is very bad, he stressed.

Ndugu Kawawa was reacting to a question by a CCM member, Ndugu Jonde Pima, from Lumbanga Village, who wanted the Party Headquarters in Dodoma to intervene in the problem facing the village concerning the expenditure of 514,000/- by the village leaders.

The Mwanza Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Philip Mangula, explained that Lumbanga Village leaders spent the money lawfully for development project.

However, he said, according to an auditor sent to the village there was a misunderstanding between the villagers and the leaders.

Ndugu Kawawa urged the people to trust their leaders and solve their problems through Party sittings.

"Don't come to Dodoma to present your problems before talking about them with your leaders. I will tell you to go back to your place", he said.

In their message, the Geita District residents assured Ndugu Kawawa that peace had returned to their district following the good job done by the traditional defence groups, *Sungu Sungu*, who have reduced murder incidents in the district.

Geita residents handed the Party Secretary General with 50,000/- as their contribution towards the CCM Headquarters in Dodoma and 40,000/- as aid to Mozambique.

Sees Party Role for Women, Youths

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 18 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text]

THE Party Headquarters here has issued a circular to all regional Party secretaries, stressing the need to accord special preference to women and youths who will stand up for Party elections this year.

The circular, dated March 6 and signed by the Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, says the move follows a decision by the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) in 1982 to accord preference to women and youths standing for the 90 NEC seats.

The circular, a copy of which was made available to the *Daily News* here yesterday, says the NEC has decided to extend the same preference for leadership course posts at branch, district and regional levels as well as for delegates of the National Party Conference.

At branch level where ten people are elected to the Executive Committee in accordance with the Party Constitution, at least two of them

should be women and one youth, the circular says.

It says of the 15 people who are elected to the District Executive Committee, at least three women and two youth should be elected. The circular adds that at least one representative from each of the two categories should be among the five district members to be elected into the Regional Executive Committee.

On representation to the regional and national Party conferences, the circular says that not less than two women and one youth should be elected to the Regional Conference from among the ten people elected under Article 43 (5) (d) of the Party Constitution. The same should be the case for the ten people to be elected as delegates of the National Conference.

The circular stresses, however, that women and youths have an equal opportunity to stand up for elec-

tion at all other levels preference notwithstanding.

The circular also details the NEC decision, at its last session here, to allow the opening of new CCM branches in 256 villages.

It says that the NEC has accepted that the 256 villages will open new branches if they meet conditions of village registration, conditions of ideal CCM branch and if chairmen and secretaries of the new branches will be paid allowances by their village governments or volunteer to work without pay.

The circular says that villages meeting those conditions will open new CCM branches. However, the circular stresses the need for villages to establish economic ventures that will enable them pay allowances to village leaders. This, the circular says, is a step towards self-reliance and that the Party will appreciate such a move instead of villages waiting for subsidies from the Party Headquarters.

Tells Villagers To Demand Reports

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 11 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by William Tungaraza]

[Text]

THE Party has urged villagers to demand annual reports about development projects in their respective areas and at the same time to safeguard the projects.

The call was made yesterday by the Party Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, when addressing Party members at Nyangiri Village in Magu District, on his fourth-day of a tour of Mwanza Region.

On arrival at Nyangiri, Ndugu Kawawa inspected the village's 27.2 hectare cotton farm, a shop, a bus and milling machine. He later presented cards to new Party members.

Ndugu Kawawa told the villagers it was important for the people to know progress of their projects instead of issuing reports after a project had collapsed.

"The tendency by some leaders to hide annual reports has also affected many public parastatals. As a result, some of them are operating at a loss," he said.

He warned against misuse of village funds but praised Nyangiri leaders for safeguarding village funds, something

which should be emulated by other leaders in the country.

A message read by the Nyangiri Party Branch Secretary, Ndugu Charles Kusekwa, said Nyangiri Village had been operating projects profitably since 1976.

The village has 5,041,524/60 in the bank, three shops, a bus and a milling machine, and 639,275/95 for operating projects.

Between 1976 and this year, the village has managed to pay 235,440/- as contribution to the CCM Headquarters building in Dodoma and has paid Party dues for 387 members. At one time, the village spent 21,000/- for a get-together party for the villagers.

In 1985/86, Nyangiri Village earned 222,407/90 after selling 13,967 kilogrammes of cotton from its 22.7-hectare farm. In the same year, the village got 4.3m/- from sale of 272,982 kilogrammes of cotton from its *Ujamaa* farm.

Nyangiri Village presented Ndugu Kawawa with 5,035/25 and six bags of maize being its contribution to the Mozambican people who are fighting MNR bandits.

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CSO: 3400/574

SOUTH AFRICA SAID TO BE AIMING AT ECONOMIC TARGETS

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 13 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text]

THE Dar es Salaam Port and the Great Uhuru Railway are among economic targets of South Africa's aggression to cripple Tanzania's economy and the economies of other Frontline States.

This was said here yesterday by the Vijana Secretary General, Ndugu Mohamed Khatib, at a public lecture organised by the Tanzania Youth Organisation (Vijana) to inform Zanzibaris of the security situation in Mozambique and how the conflict there affects Tanzania's security.

He told the well-attended lecture that after South Africa and other neo-colonialist forces had taken over Mozambique, the next step would be to attack Tanzania — the secure rear guard of Africa's liberation struggle for over two decades.

He said through covert operations, the Boers could easily dynamite Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Mtwara and Zanzibar ports, the Uhuru Railway, Tazama pipeline, Kidatu hydro-electric station and others thereby paralysing the country economically and stifling her capacity to support the liberation struggle in the region.

This strategy had worked very well in Angola and Mozambique, he explained,

noting that the Benguela Railway, mines, oil installations and coffee farms in Angola had all been put out of action by Unita bandits supported and sponsored by Pretoria.

He said a similar situation pertained in Mozambique where the giant Cabora Bassa power station, the Mutare-Beira railway and oil pipeline linking Mozambique and Zimbabwe, state farms and other key social services installations had been silenced by the enemy.

Ndugu Khatib explained that the conflict in Mozambique was wider than understood by many people and that it was part and parcel of neo-colonialist destabilization policies against the progressive, independent states in Africa, Latin America and Asia.

In this perspective, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and France were working behind the scene through the racist regime in Pretoria, Tel Aviv and puppet regimes in Latin America to disrupt peaceful development in the African Continent.

He said Tanzania, being a Frontliner in the liberation programme and dedicated to socialist construction, would not be spared of these imperialist

designs. It would also be naive to hope that left alone, Mozambique, could contain international-sponsored terrorism against her, he stressed.

"The Mozambican economy has so much been shattered by the MNR bandits that it cannot afford her the capacity to wipe out armed banditry or stop foreign aggression," he said, adding that by aiding that country, Tanzania would be holding the enemy away from her borders.

He, therefore, urged Tanzania to make material contributions to improve Mozambique's logistics to rout the enemy and take care of the displaced citizens who had been forced to leave their homes and settle in camps because of the war.

Participating in the talks, the Mozambican Consul General in Zanzibar, Ndugu Maneno, traced the background of the MNR explaining that the bandit group was formed by Ian Smith in the 1970's in the vain efforts to check Mugabe's forces then operating from Mozambique to fight the white minority regime in Zimbabwe.

The mercenaries, he explained, in 1980 fled to South Africa following Zimbabwe's independence, only to turn loose against the Mozambican people a year later.

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CSO: 3400/575

HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER WARNS 'UNPRODUCTIVE' FOREIGNERS

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 6 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text]

FOREIGNERS engaged in non-productive activities will have their resident permits not renewed, the Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Muhiddin Kimario, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Kimario said the move followed increasing involvement by some expatriates and foreigners in petty businesses such as carpentry, tailoring, photography, butcheries, hotels and grain milling. These activities, he noted, had negligible impact on the economy.

The Minister said the move was intended to ensure foreigners follow the country's laws.

On completion of their contracts some expatriates got permits and later undertook import-export activities which had little impact on the economic revival efforts.

He said some expatriates terminated their contracts in favour of petty businesses, Ndugu Kimario explained. Some foreigners stayed in the

country for up to 25 years doing such businesses, he said.

"We prefer foreigners who are ready to invest in agriculture, industries, transport and other sectors that will help speed up economic reconstruction efforts", the Minister stressed.

Ndugu Kimario also said some foreigners married Tanzanians as a cover to facilitate acquisition of resident permits and hence prolonged their stay to carry out petty activities.

He said the ministry was receiving many applications for resident permits from expatriates, particularly those employed in private companies.

"In most cases these people want to take advantage of the liberalisation policy and the Government's move to invite foreign investors", he said.

The Minister explained that some foreigners who had been declared prohibited immigrants were also trying to come back.

PEASANTS SAID TO BE READY FOR MODERN FARMING

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 6 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text]

TANZANIAN peasants have reached a point of breakthrough in the use of modern farming techniques but inputs availability and timing of delivery remain major problems.

The Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ndugu Paul Bomani, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that it was in this area and that of feeder roads where Tanzania needed assistance.

Talking with officials of *Global 2000*, a non-profit organisation of former US President Jimmy Carter which is seeking to invest in agriculture in Tanzania, the Minister said "these are the bottlenecks that have to be removed to build food security.

"If *Global 2000* can do that or use its ability to that end, that is what we want... Your job is to try to get inputs there (rural areas) and make extension workers mobile", the Minister said.

The officials are Mr. James Jackson, a special envoy of the former President; and a senior scientist, Mr. Marco Quinones. They had paid a courtesy call on the Minister in his office. They are here to finalise a memorandum of understanding before *Global 2000* sends its scientists and technicians this September.

Mr. Jackson pledged that his

organisation would try to be helpful. Mr. Quinones elaborated that the main objective of *Global 2000* in Tanzania would be that of assisting peasants increase productivity.

He said the organisation would try to develop a system whereby research would be reoriented to facilitate the flow of information for the peasants' needs. Extension workers would also be trained and given means of transport.

"We won't impose ideas. We want to do work that is needed. We are engaged and willing and will provide transport and whatever it takes to make these people (extension workers) go where the work is", Mr. Jackson added.

Ndugu Bomani said the flow of research information to the peasants was one of the missing links in the agricultural sector but assured the officials that no public relations was required in Tanzania for the peasants to adopt new farming techniques.

The Minister said that in the southern regions where *Global 2000* will concentrate, the major problem peasants faced was that "farm inputs came too late and too little".

Global 2000 and government officials yesterday held talks to finalise the agreement. *Global 2000* is set to come to Tanzania by September.

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CSO: 3400/575

DP ASKS FOR PEACE TALKS WITH REBELS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Mar 87 p 3

[Text]

THE Democratic Party, a junior coalition partner in the Ugandan government, has decided to ask President Yoweri Museveni to open peace talks with rebels in the north, party sources said yesterday.

A meeting of the party's central executive committee last weekend decided there could not be a purely military solution to the rebellion and resolved to send a delegation to Mr Museveni to discuss the possibility of opening peace talks, they said.

Mr Museveni has consistently ruled out talks with the rebels mainly former soldiers from northern tribes who served under previous governments.

Since the rebels crossed over from the southern Sudan last August, they have fought several major battles with government

forces, but failed to capture any major town.

The Democratic Party, led by interior minister Mr Paul Ssemogerere, is the largest of Mr Museveni's coalition partners.

But yesterday's meeting expressed concern that many government decisions were being taken over its head without consultation, the sources said.

The Democratic Party was the main opposition party in Uganda's last elected parliament and has close links with the Uganda freedom movement (UFM), a guerrilla movement which was led by the recently assassinated Mr Andrew Kayiira.

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CSO, 3400/592

UDF OFFICIAL ON ELECTION 'SIDESHOW'

MB190754 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 19 Apr 87 p 10

[Column by UDF Public Secretary Murphy Morobe]

[Text] The theme of our response to the election will be "Down with apartheid elections: Votes for all in a united South Africa!"

We remain committed to the dismantling of all bodies of minority rule, and the creation of a non-racial, democratic South Africa.

This was our raison d'etre when we were formed in 1983 and nothing has happened to change this.

At every turn during the next three weeks and beyond the UDF intends pointing to the illegitimacy of the Nationalist Government and its Parliament, and to the lack of political rights of the majority. The true question facing all South Africans is the dismantling of apartheid. The 6 May elections are a sideshow in the face of the real issues of the day.

It is a farce because it will be neither free nor democratic. The elections will take place under a State of Emergency with police and Army control. There is heavy censorship of the press, an almost total information blackout and no freedom of association. Most white South Africans are the victims of State-promoted fear and ignorance.

This election will avoid or suppress the main issues of our future. It will not address or provide solutions to the political and economic crisis, the growing civil war between South Africans, widespread unemployment and inflation or any of the major issues of the day.

National Party Shuffles

As the political and economic crisis brought on by apartheid and Nationalist intransigence worsens, we see growing shifts and shuffles, and divisions among the white rulers. The apartheid monolith is starting to crumble at the edges. But the debates among Nationalists of different shades are not over how to dismantle minority rule, and begin negotiations, but over methods and the form in which it should be preserved.

At one extreme we see the ultra-right proposing open fascism and race hatred. Closer than it would like to admit to the HNP and CP is the ruling National Party, displaying a more complex form of white basskap [supremacy] under its reform veneer, but constantly resorting to brutality and force to retain its shaky position.

Behind the National Party stands the shadow Government of Joint Management Committees and secret groups. The country is already being run indirectly by the military. Increasingly ordinary whites will find themselves excluded from effective political power. Already they are finding it increasingly difficult to influence the Government even if a majority in the party support a particular view.

The new Nats have learned through bitter experience of internal power politics that National Party leader P.W. Botha is a dictator, and will brook no opposition.

Not only is the Group Areas Act still in force, but so are a myriad of other apartheid laws. Hendrickse is not alone, however. P.W. Botha even publicly reprimands his senior Cabinet Ministers when they step out of line.

Ferment in Wrong Direction

The "New Nats" and the "Independents" are channelling the political dissatisfaction and ferment among disillusioned Nationalist supporters in the wrong direction. Instead of coming to grips with fundamental political questions which are being posed by many whites, they are playing on the edges of NP politics.

All the talk of dismantling apartheid and freeing the political process becomes so much hot air when the "New Nats" are faced with the immediate political situation. They refuse to address the question of negotiation with the ANC, until the ANC "renounces violence." They claim to be champions of the right of "internal" organisations to operate freely, yet in the same breath defend the State of Emergency which is being used to lock up people recognised by the black community as their leaders, and to prevent all democratic political activity from taking place in the townships.

Message to 'Traditional' Nats

Realise that a break with outdated political loyalties must come. The future of you and your children will not be secured by trying to turn the clock of history back, but rather by facing the future with courage and vision.

The majority of South Africans say to you: Pressure the National Party and its MPS into addressing the real problems of this country; demand that the Government abandon its present course; demand that it face up to political reality and address the legitimate demands of the majority. Do not let them brush you aside: for too long now the Nationalists have ignored calls from their own supporters.

South Africans have to come together to work out a just and democratic political system. This has to be done in a political climate free from restrictions and with all parties in a position to negotiate.

By "negotiations" the government merely means tinkering with apartheid, and by "black leaders" it is referring to those it appoints and approves. So long as the people regarded by the African community as their real leaders are locked up, banished or prevented from representing us there can be no progress. The people have rejected all Government-imposed leaders in the past, and will continue to do so.

This is why a chief pre-condition of the black people is for Nelson Mandela, all political prisoners and detainees to be released. Banned organisations such as the ANC have to be free to be able to assert the demands of their supporters. The State of Emergency has to be lifted and other repressive measures halted.

Increasingly businessmen have become more vociferous politically as the Nationalists ruin the economy with their short-sighted pursuit of apartheid dreams. Yet nowhere do we see real evidence of business rejecting the fruits of racism.

Business groups must do more than advertise social programmes, and talk loosely of reform initiatives. It is insufficient to talk to the ANC one month, and stand silent while the State of Emergency is declared another month. We say to business: Be responsive to the political demands of your employees. You cannot tack before the winds of change forever.

Serious Questions for PFP

The decision by the former leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, to pull out of Parliament in response to the call of the majority of South Africans has raised serious questions for the party and its supporters.

The UDF criticisms of PFP participation in the tricameral Parliament are unchanged.

But the UDF, at the same time, is aware of political realities. We are aware that the PFP does not intend to leave the tricameral Parliament now, and that its supporters will go to the polls.

Message to PFP Supporters

Yet we have a special message for PFP supporters: Turn away from the racists, look toward the majority. Abandon the myth of change through Parliament. And when the Nats come to power on 6 May, think deep and hard about the political situation.

For the fact of the matter is that PFP supporters will have to recognise that their children's future lies neither in a futile bid for a few extra seats in a moribund Parliament, nor in leaving South Africa.

The future lies in joining the majority of this country in building an anti-nationalist front that will isolate the Nationalists from all support and ultimately unseat this Government.

(Note: This report has been shortened and omits the UDF's views on other election issues)

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CSO: 3400/579

BUTHELEZI COMMENTS ON INKATHA TAKEOVER OF NEWSPAPER

MB151815 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1443 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Durban 15 April SAPA--ILANGA, a newspaper started by one of the country's illustrious conquerors of adversity, ended up like many other black newspapers, under white financial and editorial control, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, said at a function in Durban following the announcement of the take-over of the newspaper by Inkatha.

"In this country of ours where black voices are muted by the hand of oppression, and where black freedom of political expression is crushed by the many bannings and acts of intimidation we want to speak for ourselves," he said, adding that blacks do not want to speak through the filters of white editorial and management decision makers.

"I do not even envisage that ILANGA can now be run without white expertise, which we blacks do not yet have."

"I am simply expressing the yearning that is in all black hearts and minds, the yearning for freedom to speak their minds the way they themselves want to speak it."

Chief Buthelezi said that whenever newspapers are taken over one sees jittery people here and there, but he gave his assurance that he respected the professionalism which alone can run a newspaper. "Undue interference in that professionalism spells disaster." ILANGA has become a part of the way of life for the black people. He said the newspaper must be run efficiently.

"Sharpen and strengthen your professionalism, because when the South African cookie crumbles the very sky will be the limit for the development of a well-founded black newspaper," Chief Buthelezi said.

"ILANGA will ever-increasingly become a place wherein professional journalism will be spawned in everything we do," he said, adding the newspaper had an historical part to play in the past.

"Ultimately it is the British nation which has produced the (London) SUNDAY TIMES. It is the American nation which has produced THE WALL STREET JOURNAL--

and black South Africans, in the day of their triumph, must consolidate for the sake of generations of freedom."

"We will produce great newspapers in this country--newspapers which will become known across the length and breadth of the face of Africa and beyond."

"ILANGA staff will be reporting in a dynamic new future which will be our future, and true journalistic professionalism roots newspapers in the hearts and minds of the people. That is what ILANGA will do for its reporters and all its editorial staff, the chief said. [no closing quotation marks as received]

"In our turbulent times newspapers are so frequently used for disinformation. They are used as lousy party political tools. It is my hope that ILANGA will continue to rise to ever greater heights in the service of the people."

"Newspapers which try to ride on the back of every passing hysteria will be torn apart by the turbulence around them," he said.

"Right from the outset of black politics in modern South Africa the heroes of our past set their eyes on gaining a rightful place for the sons and daughters of Africa in the land of their birth," Chief Buthelezi said.

"The founder of ILANGA trod the path to take the struggle to wherever it could be waged. South Africa is the land of our birth. We must take the struggle everywhere, to every point.

"Black newspapers must follow that struggle wherever it goes."

"I struggle in the Kwazulu legislative assembly. I struggle in the Kwazulu-natal Indaba. I struggle at white universities. I struggle amongst the captains of industry. I take the struggle to the very desk of (United States) President Reagan. To the very desk of (British Prime Minister), Mrs Margaret Thatcher. To the very desk of (West German Chancellor) Helmut Kohl."

"The struggle which was born in 1912 continues today. It is the struggle that people have the right to be informed on," he said.

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CSO: 3400/579

TRANSKEI DEFENSE OFFICIAL ON CONSPIRACY

MB160613 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2223 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Umtata, 15 April, SAPA--An accusation that certain Transkei officials had hijacked the powers and duties of the government and caused "untold misery to thousands of Transkeians" has been made by the new commander of the Transkei Defence Force (TDF), Major-General Bantu Holomisa.

Gen Holomisa also said the dispute between Ciskei and Transkei, culminating in the abortive armed raid on the private home of President Lennox Sebe in Bisho, was engineered by these individuals.

He claimed that the officials had conspired against him while he was the TDF's chief-of-staff and that the conspiracy ended only when an action committee of TDF officers expelled Major General Ron Reid-Daly and other white TDF advisers from Transkei.

In an interview with THE DAILY DISPATCH, Gen Holomisa said he wanted to reveal his story for the first time because of incriminating reports made by his former commanders regarding his detention and his alleged role in recent events. The general said that, because of press reports in various daily and Sunday newspapers, "I feel I can no longer keep my silence." He also told of his suffering in military detention barracks because of a lack of military professionalism among those holding him.

In his summary of events since his detention on 21 January this year, Gen Holomisa said the then commander of the TDF, Major General Z. Mtirara, had telephoned him at home that morning, while he was on leave, and asked him if he was aware that Mr Charles Sebe, his brother and their families had "escaped" to Ciskei. He said Gen Mtirara had indicated he was worried and had said the "escape" would embarrass the Transkei government. Gen Mtirara had kept asking him if he knew about it.

While he was detained at Wellington Prison, he said, the TDF's military intelligence adviser, a Lt Col Smaler, and the TDF's director of military intelligence, Lieutenant Colonel Craig Duli, had produced a letter signed by Gen Mtirara stating that he was under investigation on serious allegations. They had no convening order for any investigation and said it was still being typed.

Only after he had been in jail for about two weeks was he told the allegations were that he had allegedly contravened national security laws, had disobeyed lawful commands, and had put the TDF in jeopardy by assisting Maj Sandile of the Ciskei Defence Force to abduct the Sebe family in Transkei. Gen Holomisa said this was a violation of the TDF act because he was never told of his rights or given any opportunity to cross-examine witnesses. "The hijacking of powers and duties of certain government leaders of certain government departments by a certain group has led to untold misery to myself and thousands of Transkeians."

This had resulted in the expulsion of innocent Transkeians from Ciskei, the illegal detention of himself and the unnecessary spillage of blood of fellow innocent soldiers.

Gen Holomisa said the group had been engaged in psychological propaganda creating a state of panic and fear among the people of Transkei and the region in general. "I was detained and ill-treated because of the Sandile propaganda." He said it was important to note that Maj Sandile had been brought to Transkei from Stutterheim in a TDF helicopter during the early hours of 21 January, the same day he (Gen Holomisa) had been detained.

Through confessions and intelligence reports from reliable sources, he was informed that he was going to be assassinated. "It was going to happen as follows: Maj Sandile was to fix an appointment for the evening of 21 January, and when we met, I was going to be shot in cold blood and my friend, Sandile, was going to be used as a propaganda tool--that he had been arrested trying to abduct Sebe and that I was helping him. But the master plan failed because Maj Sandile did not make any appointment, although he was being held at gunpoint. I wonder what would have happened had the plan worked."

He said no board of inquiry was conducted after the abortive armed raid on President Sebe's residence. He believed that the TDF members were "hijacked" in the raid as no senior TDF officer in his sober senses would have sanctioned such an operation.

"Also on about 13 or 14 February when President Sebe addressed his members of parliament, he had mentioned that the Sandile case was in capable hands," and hardly a week thereafter Maj Sandile was back in their country on 18 or 19 February.

"It is also interesting to note Ciskei's warning to Transkei that they were aware of the planned invasion by the TDF in THE DAILY DISPATCH dated 18 February." Gen Holomisa said it was true that he had refused to go to court here.

There were many reasons for his refusal, including the fact that he was not under any pressure to go. He said a Lt Col Tobia had told him that at 1 pm on 30 March he was going to be released, and that he should pack his belongings and go home to change and wear a suit, and then to court at 3 pm before being released on bail. "I said, over my dead body. How can I be given an hour's notice when I gave them two-and-a-half months to investigate me. I also requested to see my lawyers long ago but they never agreed to my request."

Gen Holomisa said he was served with an unsigned release warrant purported to have been issued by Gen Mtirara. Col Tobia had said he had been instructed to release him to court. "I told him I was not prepared to attend any kangaroo courts."

Gen Holomisa said that at the time he was still sick and under a doctor's treatment, and a doctor should first certify that he would appear in public. Gen Holomisa said he was asked which lawyers he would prefer, to which he had replied Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, who was in Tsomo; or Advocate Mohammed of Johannesburg. He had received a message that a judge was waiting for him to attend court and that if he failed to attend he would be charged with contempt.

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CSO: 3400/579

UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND HOSTS CONFERENCE ON FACTION FIGHTING

Criminology Department Head's Keynote Speech

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 10-16 Apr 87 p 9

[Article by Carmel Rickard]

[Text]

If faction fighting has you puzzled, you are in excellent company. The first ever conference on the subject was held in Durban last week and it soon became clear no-one really knows what it is or what causes this problem which claims so many lives every year.

In the week of the conference, 26 people were known to have been killed in what police termed "faction fighting" in Natal alone and about 100 homes were destroyed in the clashes.

The conference was organised by the Department of Criminology of the University of Zululand.

Head of the Department, Professor G L Ndabandaba said in his keynote speech that faction fighting was so rife it could be described as a "murder epidemic".

On the causes of the fighting he said: "The occurrence of faction fights is nothing but mystification. We are all mystified about the etiology of this form of criminal violence which cannot be quickly dismissed by stating that 'these guys are fighting over boundaries or girls' or simply, 'these guys are crazy'".

Other speakers gave a range of explanations.

They included the theories of Umbumbulu magistrate T N Kruger who favoured witchcraft,

witchdoctors, superstition and "disputes over maidens" as causes.

Kruger's area of jurisdiction was the scene of particularly severe fighting in 1986 when 106 people were killed, 300 buildings including homes were destroyed and 10 000 left homeless.

Another speaker who offered an explanation was the personnel manager of Hlobane Colliery, NR Goodes.

He isolated three causes of fighting on the mines: "inter-tribal faction fighting resulting from deep-seated ethnic differences; political/union rivalry resulting from unions with ethnic/political ideologies and inter-tribal faction fighting as a result of economic pressure for employment opportunities".

Goodes said most of the "active participants" in the clashes were the "Basutos and Xhosas, with the Basuto the aggressor in the majority of instances.

"It is well known to all hostel administrators that the Basuto is a tough, arrogant type of person, best known for his loading ability in shaft-sinking and other underground operations. This working ability makes him indispensable for most of the arduous tasks on the mines.

"Coming from an impoverished mountainous country where his survival against the elements has made him a hardy person, one is of the opinion that the Basuto is an unique type of person whose natural surroundings have had an influence on his total personality."

He compared them with the Xhosa miners, saying "on the mines they are generally known as people who steal and tell lies and use foul and insulting language. They also taunt members of other tribes and often direct their foul language at the Basuto who strongly object to such treatment from people who they regard as a 'lower class'."

"No doubt this consequently breeds

hostility and will erupt when one least expects anything to happen."

Goodes's suggestion for easing relations included the provision of family accomodation, and "a mixture of tribes in one room".

KwaZulu's leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi suggested that the underlying causes of faction fighting included "over-riding poverty, the demoralisation of a community, the oppression of a community (and) the high absentee rate of able-bodied men caused by the migrant labour system".

He said that faction fights "like blood feuds everywhere, are extremely difficult to curb and it is as

though one has to wait for the raging human fire to burn out ... It is one of those human phenomenon which had defied the kind of human understanding which leads to actionable solutions."

However he went on to lay much of the blame for the situation on Western Christian donor agencies. By refusing to give money to KwaZulu or Inkatha projects, these funding groups lend Christian sanction to faction fighting, he said.

Only the legal definition of faction fighting is unambiguous, though the conference delegates seemed reasonably certain it should be scrapped.

Developments Outlined

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 10-16 Apr 87 p 9

[Article by Carmel Rickard]

[Text]

FACTION fighting is not what it used to be.

During a two-day symposium on the subject in Durban last week, a number of speakers outlined the "developments" in faction fighting over the last century.

Head of the Department of Criminology at the University of Zululand, Professor G L Ndabandaba, said that in the "olden days ... warring factions lined up facing each other in broad daylight".

"Impis" were armed with sticks, shields and assegais. They fought until honour was satisfied. Women and children were never harmed.

Nowadays, however, men, women and children are killed with firearms in hit-and-run raids under cover of darkness in what is still described as faction fighting.

A senior police officer attending the conference said faction fighting in many of the Natal areas with which he

was familiar was "like a war".

"It's organised in a highly sophisticated way. They use lethal firearms, and have well-trained groups whose job it is to reconnoitre.

"They often make use of ambushes when their spies inform them of the movements of their 'enemies' — and then it's just slaughter."

Ndabandaba said in regions "infested with faction fights", children aged between six and 11 were schooled in how to "run between 'impi' and how to use weapons".

He told of comparatively recent "development" in faction fighting.

Every able-bodied man, irrespective of where he works, is expected to join in "faction fighting". If he shirked this responsibility he would face victimisation.

To avoid this kind of personal reprisal — and to hold on to their city jobs — many migrant workers living

far from their homes have developed a system of "surrogate fighters".

They pay "home-boys" to stand in for them when their group is involved in a fight.

Ndabandaba also gave details of illegal firearms factories in both rural and urban townships.

In one such "factory" in Malukazi outside Durban, five people were arrested in connection with illegally manufacturing firearms.

Police found dozens of partly completed 303 rifles as well as spare parts for guns, welding equipment and tools for gun-making. The "finished product" sold for about R60 in 1981.

In another such factory, this time in Weenen, police found most of the illegal home-made guns had 12 bore barrels. This piping is easily available from plumbing suppliers and is a "great asset to gun manufacturers", Ndabndaba said.

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CSO: 3400/576

INVESTIGATION INTO LEKOA MAYOR'S RISE TO POWER

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 12 Apr 87 p 1

[Text]

LEKOA mayor Esau Chake Mahlatsi, regarded as the invincible man waving a magic wand while the Vaal complex townships are plunged in debts since the non-payment of rent over two years ago, is understood to have acquired enough wealth to qualify for the multi-millionaire stakes.

In civic affairs circles, "Iron Man" Mahlatsi has outsmarted every known mayor or councillor – black or white – by becoming the first commander-in-chief of the Vaal townships municipal armed forces, said to be the largest of its kind in the country.

In effect, the position in a sense gives Mahlatsi the same powers over the use of the Lekoa police as that of Commissioner of Police General Johan Cotzee has over the South African Police.

Little known in civic affairs and big-money corridors a few years ago, Mahlatsi – a former indoor furniture salesman in Vereeniging – is today thought to be the wealthiest black man in the Vaal, with his business empire growing in leaps and bounds.

In his expansionist plans, documents in possession of *City Press* reveal that Mahlatsi has made sure that the Mahlatsi clan is not left behind in the rush for riches.

A detailed account of Mahlatsi's spectacular rise from an ordinary "kena-kena mme" salesman to head of a business empire, which include a chain of liquor outlets and a string of retail shops throughout the Vaal, shows how he has rapidly climbed the ladder of success.

Mahlatsi's sudden road to fame began shortly after he was elected mayor of the Vaal.

In his short term, Mahlatsi worked his way into many important and influential positions in the council.

Apart from being commander-in-chief of the police, he is chairman of the council, chairman of the executive committee, chairman of the housing committee and chairman of the appeal disciplinary committee, dealing with council employees' misdemeanours.

Youthful Mahlatsi, according to councillors who did not want to be identified, is soon to be promoted to the "rank" of general after becoming the first mayor to be in charge of the police. Already, Mahlatsi is referred to by his councillors as the "Lord Mayor" and "His Worship".

Some of the influential positions Mahlatsi holds in the council have enabled him to acquire business sites for his family and for himself without difficulties.

City Press can today disclose that Mahlatsi, his Lenthana Company and his relatives control at least 20 bottle stores and bar lounges worth more than R15-million.

The bottle stores and bars are situated at Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Zamdela, Bophelong, Boipatong and Quaggafontein.

Although Mahlatsi and his relatives got the lion's share, some of his councillors managed to get some "crumbs".

Some of them are nominees in the Lenthana Company. They are: J Mgcina,

of Bophelong, deputy-mayor ND Mpondo, of Boipatong, and former councillor and soccer administrator George Thabe, in Sharpeville.

Ironically, the Lekoa council – which has rejected demands by Lekoa residents to reduce rents – recently decided that rent on bottle stores be reduced.

The council resolved at one of its monthly meetings "that the value of the liquor outlets concerned be reduced as a result of the unrest situation since September 1984 and the situation of the legalising of shebeens and the economical situation".

LEKOA town councillor Esau Mahlatsi has been hitting the headlines of late.

He is generally believed to be the man waving the magic wand in the Vaal Triangle since the townships became riddled with debt following residents' non-payment of rent in 1984.

Mahlatsi, often described as the "Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces" and "Lord Mayor", is chairman of the executive committee, chairman of the housing committee,

and a reputed millionaire.

The young tycoon has rapidly moved up the ladder of wealth, going "from rags to riches" in the sprawling but impoverished townships of Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Bophelong, Boipatong and Zamdela.

Hardly known in hard-cash business circles a few years ago, Mahlatsi, a former in-door furniture salesman in Vereeniging, is today thought to be one of the wealthiest black businessmen in the Vaal, with a rapid-

ly growing business empire.

Sources close to him claim Mahlatsi has made sure that the Mahlatsi clan is not left behind in the race to acquire wealth in the area.

Mahlatsi's magical rise to political and economic power is today the talking point in the Vaal complex – the area which has been hardest hit by rent boycotts for over two years.

This is a *City Press* investigation into the "Iron-Man" of the Vaal.

SARHWU PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON UNION'S STRENGTH

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 16-23 Apr 87 p 14

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

THE 34-YEAR-OLD president of the South African Railways and Harbour Workers Union (Sarhwu), Justice Langa, has always admired strength.

As a young boy he would watch, with a sense of disbelief and admiration, a group of black railway workers struggling under the load of a railway track being laid alongside the two existing railway lines outside his Edenvale township home near Germiston.

He admired the strength of the men as they rhythmically lifted the track before lowering it into position.

He would watch with awe how the singing suddenly stopped as the men jumped out of the path of a fast-pounding Durban-bound train.

There was some tinge of sadness in the voices of the workers as they resumed their song after the train had whistled past.

"The fact that those workers had to do all the heavy work while their white supervisor spent most of the day hurling racial insults and abuse at them left a deep mark on me," he says.

He was saddened by what he saw as the complete power the white supervisor had over the men under him — almost as if their very lives depended on the supervisor.

"I knew then that something was wrong," he said.

While at Bakenberg Secondary School in Potgietersrus, he had another demonstration of "the wanton strength some people have over the lives of other humans".

He received word that the residents of Edenvale township were being moved to Tembisa near Kempton Park.

The removals did not disrupt his studies, but he started questioning the "right of one human being to move another without proper consultation and compensation".

After completing his junior certificate, Langa was employed in a Wadeville factory assembling mechanical instruments.

Then came June 1976, and Langa experienced the power employers have over workers: he heeded a stayaway call and was summarily dismissed.

"I spent the rest of the year unemployed and the following year found a job with Sats (South African Transport Services) at Jan Smuts airport as an aircraft cleaner," he said.

It was here that Langa came face to face with the strength of "naked racism".

"I soon learnt that racial jibes and insults are part of the vocabulary at my workplace, but these were directed at one section of the workers — the black workers."

Today Langa possesses a different kind of strength.

As head of Sarhwu, he and 22 000 striking Sats workers have taken on the seemingly "invincible might" of the railway management. He says he hopes the strength of worker unity will triumph over the might of the parastatal and the protective laws.

"It is almost as if the white railway bosses and their black indunas are determined to protect apartheid to the hilt," says Langa, a frail-looking man and father of two daughters.

He has seen the power of supervisors and indunas to dismiss workers summarily.

"The industrial and human relations at Sats must be the worst in the country. There is absolutely no respect for workers," he says.

When he joined Sats, Langa set himself the task of making the supervisors realise the human worth of workers. He protested against being called a "kaffir" and spoke out against injustices.

He was, however, careful about the way he did it, lest he be summarily dismissed. "It took time to organise the workers at Jan Smuts and to have them stand up for their rights."

His activities soon gained him the respect of his fellow workers and the ire of management.

Although he lives in a township house in Tembisa, he took up the workers' grievances about food and accommodation in the compound, upstaging the in-house staff

association. He believes management might have by then been aware of his power as a worker representative and hence reluctant to dismiss him.

He says he has had several visits from security police, but he is not afraid.

"I take my inspiration from such great leaders like Nelson Mandela. If he was prepared to spend over 20 years in jail removed from his family and friends, then why should I hide from the police?"

Langa believes if management had even "remotely" attempted to resolve the workers' grievances they would have gone back to work long ago.

In the 10 years that Langa has been employed at Jan Smuts, his wages have increased from R73 to R386 a month. In fact he has reached the ceiling in his job category.

Weighed against the current inflation rate, Langa feels the struggle for a "living wage" is far from being over. "There are other issues like working conditions, the migratory labour system and non-recognition of a truly democratic worker organisation," he says, as well as the exclusion of blacks from certain job categories.

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CSO: 3400/576

RESIDENTS OF ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP FEAR GOVERNMENT AID TOO LATE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Apr 87 p 9

[Article by Rich Mkhondo]

[Text]

Children frolic along dirt roads that flow with filthy water.

Graffiti such as "We Will Pay Rent When Mandela Tells Us To" and "Our Mothers Grow (rear) Their Children; They Kill Our Children" greet visitors.

This is Alexandra, a satellite township a few kilometres north of Johannesburg and one of the most squalid creations in South Africa.

In a major exercise considered by the Government to be important to win over the hearts and minds of blacks, it announced a R90 million project to upgrade the township within the next three years.

In the early 1970s Alexandra township became top of the list of townships which believed in fighting. Residents demanded the immediate improvement of the township as promised by the authorities and that they be provided with

adequate and better houses.

Several years ago the authorities intended to demolish the township and to erect single-sex hostels.

REPRIEVED

After representations to the Government by the Save Alexandra Party, the then Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, reprieved the township and promised that the township would be developed into one of the most beautiful townships in South Africa.

A school principal who did not want to be named said at the weekend that blacks believed urban services, such as water, electricity, roads and houses provided by the local authorities were being used to achieve certain policy goals.

Mr Jackie Maepa (22), a university student, said: "There is a housing shortage of about 600 000 units in black residential areas

throughout South Africa while there is an oversupply of 300 000 units in white areas.

"In Alexandra there is an oversupply of illegal, terrible shacks and other squalid dwellings. I am glad the Government is going to do something, but I am not very much impressed. Their decision is rather too late for one to be overjoyed."

Mr Darkie Rametsi said residents of Alexandra were already cleaning up the township on their own.

He said a project called "Operation Clean Up" is scheduled for March 28.

TARRED ROADS

New houses and several hostels are being erected in Alexandra. In the new area called Phase 1 and Phase 2 there are tarred roads where neat houses stand in small proudly-kept gardens.

The township has been cordoned off and streets

are being heavily patrolled by military troop carriers, although there is no sign of last year's violence in the township.

The entire leadership cadres from different civic organisations are in detention or have fled the township since the beginning of the emergency decrees.

When The Star visited the township yesterday, a massive reconstruction programme seemed to be under way. Storm-water drainage, electricity, waterborne sewerage, a water supply, tarred roads and street lighting have been or are in the process of being installed, according to the boards announcing the project seen in the township.

The administrator of the township, Mr Steve Burger who took over the reins after the collapse of the town council in April last year, said he was too busy to comment about the upgrading project.

TAIWAN INDUSTRIALISTS VISIT HOMELANDS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Helena Patten]

[Text]

A 44-STRONG delegation of businessmen from the Republic of China is currently on tour in SA to explore investment opportunities in the homelands.

There are 75 Chinese factories in SA and the homelands.

The Taiwanese delegation, which is being hosted by the Counsellor from the office of the Republic of China, arrived at Jan Smuts last Thursday and will have visited most of the independent and self-governing homelands by the time it leaves on April 14.

The delegation spent its first day visiting Ekandustria, the industrial centre of KwaNdebele near Bronkhorstspuit, which KwaNdebele Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Z D Mnguni described as the

fastest-growing industrial area in Southern Africa.

KwaNdebele National Development Corporation GM Philip Kotzenberg said the corporation had received several positive enquiries from the industrialists.

Public relations consultant Hans Lombard said special interest had been shown by delegates in the computer and transistor radio industries.

The delegation has spent the past two days in the Ciskei and today will visit the Isithebe area in KwaZulu.

Tomorrow the delegates will participate in a two-way open seminar in Johannesburg to discuss both Chinese investment in SA and South African investment in Taiwan.

Visits to Garankuwa and Makwasi are also planned.

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CSO: 3400/582

SOWETO TO GET OWN TRAFFIC POLICEMAN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Mudini Maivha]

[Text]

Soweto will have its own traffic department in June with a staff complement of 30 traffic policemen, according to the new chief traffic officer, Mr Titus Malaza.

The director for emergency services in Soweto, Mr C Oosthuizen, said that if all went well, the new department could get off the ground even earlier.

At the moment, there are only six traffic officers employed by the Johannesburg Traffic Department operating in Soweto.

Soweto will start with a minimum staff complement of 30 men.

Mr Oosthuizen said the number might have to be increased as 30 men would not be enough to cover an area as big as Soweto.

Mr Malaza said he has received 80 applications from which he will appoint 30 men before the end of the week.

The department's structure, administration, and salaries are still in the development stage, Mr Malaza said.

"If I employ anybody from Johannesburg they will not earn less than what they are earning at the moment.

"However, it will still be within the regulated scales still to be gazetted," said Mr Malaza.

Besides law enforcement, the department will also register vehicles and collect fine payments.

This could bring in a huge revenue to the Soweto Council's ailing coffers.

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CSO: 3400/582

DOCTORS EXAMINE CONSEQUENCES OF DETENTION ON FORMER DETAINEES

Psychological Treatment Controversial

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 10-16 Apr 87 p 6

[Article by Jo-Ann Bekker]

[Text]

PSYCHOLOGISTS treating township victims of the country's ongoing civil conflict have developed once-off counselling sessions — a technique which contradicts many fundamental tenets of psychology.

Lloyd Vogelmann, head of the Organisation for Appropriate Social Services in South Africa (Oassa), says mental health care professionals were finding much of their training inappropriate for dealing with people who had been detained, tortured or subjected to state violence.

"We were trained never to give advice, for example, but often we have to."

Vogelmann, a clinical psychology and community mental health care lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, said torture rehabilitation centres in Europe removed survivors from the environment in which they had been persecuted. In South Africa, however, victims of state violence not only returned to townships virtually occupied by Security Forces, but often engaged in political activity which increased the threat of further persecution.

Most township patients were seen only once by Oassa's voluntary counsellors. "We don't know when they'll be back, they could be redetained, or killed," Vogelmann commented.

So in a single 90-minute session a counsellor has to win the confidence of a traumatised person — usually by going over the general circumstances surrounding, for example, a person's arrest and the number of days in detention.

And while a counsellor would generally build up to the stage where a patient undergoes a cathartic release of pent-up feelings, Oassa counsellors have to ensure their township patients undergo this release in a single session.

Vogelmann says victims of repression cannot be left with their defences down. In one-off sessions there is none of the breaking down of defences commonly associated with analysis.

"It's important for the person to be left with a sense of control. We say: you may be picked up again, you may be tortured — how are you going to deal with that? The philosophy is if a person can predict the future, it generates a sense of control. Generally, when people expect detention and are aware of the dangers, they can survive better once they get out.

"We encourage people to develop obsessive compulsive behaviour patterns — like a rigid daily routine — as a means of developing some control over their lives."

Some former detainees say they could endure torture by detaching themselves from their bodies, by losing integration.

Vogelman said Oassa found the single counselling sessions had succeeded in relieving patients of many behavioural symptoms — such as insomnia and nightmares — for a period of time, but long-term research into the results had not been completed. However, similar techniques were used in Nicaragua during the war which brought the Sandinista government to power.

"I don't think anyone can endure torture and detention and not be unscathed," he said. "And the after effects, defined as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, should more accurately be called continual stress disorder."

Oassa was formed in 1983, after a group of psychologists boycotted a family and marital therapy conference held at Sun City. Initially the group conducted research and ran education courses for groups, but its activities turned more and more to counselling after the Vaal uprising in September 1984, as requests from township civic organisations flowed in.

Namda Report Gives Breakdown of Injuries

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 10-16 Apr 87 p 6

[Article by Gaye Davis]

[Text]

EXISTING measures to safeguard the health of men, women and children detained in South Africa are insufficient.

This is one of the conclusions of a new study on the treatment of detainees by a group of doctors belonging to the National Medical and Dental Association. They released their report — which includes allegations of detainees' requests to see doctors being refused — in the belief that "it is the duty of doctors everywhere to bring these things to the attention of the public" and to highlight the ethical codes under which doctors should practise.

The study was based on the physical and psychological examination of 131 detainees released from detention between December 1, 1985 and June 11, 1986.

Forty percent of those seen were under 18 years old: of this group 35 percent were aged between 15 and 18 and 4,7 percent were between 10 and 14 years old.

Periods of detention ranged from one day to 490 days. More than half the detainees — 54 percent — spent up to 19 days in jail, while 18 percent were detained for more than 140 days.

Forty-three (32 percent of the group) reported having been in solitary confinement. Of these, 36,8 percent said it had lasted between one and 19 days, while 31,6 percent claimed they had spent between 120 and 279 days in solitary. Of this group, 84 percent were found to have psychological symptoms such as anxiety, depression and sleeplessness.

Of 69 individuals who alleged they had been physically assaulted, 67 were found, on examination, to have injuries consistent with the alleged assault.

These included bruises (46 percent), lacerations (45 percent), lesions consistent with being sjambokked (49 percent), five or fewer wounds (35 percent), more than five wounds (46 percent).

Nine percent showed evidence of gunshot wounds, seven percent signs of having been electrically shocked and six percent had perforated eardrums.

Mental abuse was alleged by 103 detainees (78,6 percent). Of these, 84,5 percent said they had been interrogated, 35 percent claimed they had been threatened, 26,2 said they had been humiliated, as in being

forced to strip naked, 41,7 percent said they had been in solitary confinement and 48 percent alleged they had been denied basic needs such as water, satisfactory food, exercise, clothing, washing facilities and sleep.

When asked whether they had seen a district surgeon while in detention, 22,1 percent of the group said they had not.

Of the 26,7 percent (35 people) who said they had asked to see a doctor, the majority — 62,9 percent — claimed this request was refused.

Among those who were admitted to hospital during their detention (12,2 percent of the group), three said they had asked to see a doctor but said this had been either refused or not granted.

This was contrary to existing regulations regarding detainees, the report said.

The study's findings "would suggest that ... recommendations (made in 1983 by the Medical Association of South Africa to safeguard the health of detainees) have not been implemented", the report said.

Urging Masa to "reaffirm their statement" regarding the medical profession's responsibility towards

detainees, the doctors said it could "no longer be restricted to a small number of concerned individuals".

In terms of internationally accepted codes of ethics, doctors had a duty not to remain silent about abuses of human rights.

A review of the work done by Namda's Emergency Services Group told how it was decided to teach township residents basic first aid skills.

Victims of political violence in the townships had three choices: to be seen at local hospitals, consult local general practitioners or stay at home.

Increasingly, victims found that going to hospital meant almost certain detention, while general practitioners found themselves inundated and subject to harassment. In one instance, a doctor's rooms were effectively barricaded by Casspirs parked at the entrance.

Responding to calls for help posed difficulties of access to areas which were often unfamiliar. Medical teams who overcame these obstacles found their role was simply that of triage — sorting out those so badly injured that there was no choice but to go to hospital.

Members of youth organisations had meanwhile devised their own ways of dealing with injured fellows. Delegates heard how attempts at removing bird shot pellets with razor blades exposed victims to massive infection.

Before the second State of Emergency, volunteer medical teams would go on standby whenever funerals or large political meetings were planned.

But the press curbs meant these events could no longer be anticipated and the service had largely fallen away.

A member of the Western Cape

branch of the Organisation for Appropriate Social Services in SA, Leslie Swartz, told of the group's involvement in counselling children and reassuring teachers concerned about lasting effects of civil turmoil.

Children started playing games such as "Casspir, Casspir" "witdoeke and comrades" and "funerals" — which helped them adapt but distressed parents and teachers.

Swartz stressed the importance of focusing on children's resilience rather than on their trauma, while ensuring the well-being of those responsible for caring for them was more effective than treating the individual.

He also warned against falling into the trap of saying that children shouldn't be abused because of their "innocence" — thereby implying that abuse of others was acceptable because their actions were deliberate.

Namda Prepares for Post-Apartheid Health Service

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 10-16 Apr 87 p 6

[Article by Gaye Davis]

[Text]

IT was a conference of doctors and dentists, but no drug companies touted their wares in the foyer and there wasn't a golf club in sight.

For under examination was not the well-being of the medical profession but the compelling need for health care for all South Africa's people — and how to achieve it.

With more than 500 people gathered at the University of the Western Cape, the three-day event represented the biggest annual conference ever staged by the 1 000-strong National Medical and Dental Association.

Its purpose was two-fold: to examine existing health care in South Africa critically and to prepare for a post-apartheid national health service.

As Namda president Diliza Mji said, the time had come for the organisation to move beyond the protest which first united health professionals under its banner in 1982.

Delegates heard that nothing short of a major redistribution of political, social and economic resources would adequately redress a situation in which health care was biased in favour of white over black, rich over poor, city over rural dweller, and curative rather than preventative services.

Privatisation of health and racial policies also meant a lack of central co-ordination and unnecessary duplication of facilities.

Data was either unavailable or incomplete, resulting in "hidden realities" and further hampering efforts to analyse the situation accurately.

Sociologist Cedric de Beer of Wits University's Centre for the Study of Health Policy identified obstacles in the way of a national health service as including fragmentation, which had made a "lunatic's jigsaw puzzle" of the

country and its health services, and vested interests.

Corporate interests as well as private practitioners had the power to deform and distort progress towards health for all; bureaucrats might resist change for fear of losing power and control.

"But we can try and challenge the private sector, start a regional process of consultation which cuts across homeland boundaries and fight ethnic divisions such as separate nurses' associations on political grounds."

Another "first step", suggested by De Beer's colleague, Namda member Eric Buch, was for health to become an issue around which communities organised and made demands, as with housing and education.

Health workers and communities

should together decide on minimum standards for acceptable health care.

"Many communities don't have facilities that are available, accessible or appropriate — especially farm workers, homeland dwellers, those in squatter settlements and those threatened by removal.

"If some of the facilities provided are accepted by communities, it is only because they are not yet in a position to judge their health services in the same astute manner in which they judge their education and housing," Buch said.

"The minimum standards programme could be a first step in both the move towards a people's health service and in the health charter campaign, later shifting attention from what is a minimum to what is desirable."

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CSO: 3400/586

COMMENTARY DEFENDS NEED FOR SECURITY RESTRICTIONS

MB160522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the heated public argument that has arisen over a ban on incitement for the release of detainees, some of the reaction has evidently been based on confusion about what exactly is covered by the ban. That seems to have been cleared up by explanatory statements from the authorities. But much of the opposition is concerned with the broader issue of restrictions in general placed upon individual freedoms, including detention without trial. The American ambassador has gone so far as publicly to deplore such actions by a government affirming its belief in human dignity, and Foreign Minister Pik Botha summoned diplomatic envoys to explain the circumstances for which the security measures have been adopted.

The accusation that a government is sacrificing its democratic principles in imposing extraordinary security curbs, even when dealing with an undemocratic revolutionary threat, holds no water. As long ago as 1970 the United States Justice Department concluded in a special report: There is clearly a need for measures that will protect against terroristic activity when evidence does not permit immediate legal proceedings. There is no Western state that has not at some time or another found it necessary to abrogate at least certain freedoms in order to preserve a free society.

That is precisely the position in which South Africa finds itself. When Ambassador Perkins this week expressed his abhorrence of detention without trial a senior government member, the Minister of National Education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, responded: We don't like it. We should prefer not to have such regulations and laws on our statute books. But we abhor terrorism. We abhor execution without trial by necklance. If we want to deal with terrorism and other dastardly acts we need special powers. We can't fight that type of onslaught with legal niceties.

The ANC and radical bodies in sympathy with it inside South Africa cannot disguise the strategy they are following--that of destroying individual freedoms by making use of the very liberties that do exist in the country. Necklance murders are merely the most gruesome manifestation of the future society they and their ideals represent. Such tactics to achieve their goal--mass obedience through systematic intimidation and terror--have been explained

by ANC spokesman Tim Ngubane in these terms: We want to make the death of a collaborator so grotesque that people will never think of collaborating.

ANC leaders have been categorical in their repeated rejection of peaceful participation in negotiations on a democratic dispensation in South Africa. Their sights are set on the seizure of power through revolutionary violence. South Africa's response must necessarily be dictated by the means by which they are working towards that end. An authority on revolutionary terrorism, Keith Cambell, formerly of the Department of International Relations at the University of the Witwatersrand, has pointed out that even if only the detention laws were to be abolished, it would cripple the security forces, greatly benefit the terrorists, and directly result in the death and maiming of many innocent people.

The challenge with which all South Africa's peoples are faced is to find peaceful and democratic solutions to their problems. That can only be done if the forces working against that objective are kept in check.

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CSO: 3400/578

ACADEMICS AFFIRM NP SUPPORT IN PETITION TO P.W. BOTHA

MB190810 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[By political reporter Norman West]

[Text] President P.W. Botha, in a last-ditch bid to retain his position among Afrikaner academics, is to release a declaration supporting the National Party signed by a group of professors.

The document has been secretly circulating among Pretoria-based academics and the plan was for President Botha to disclose it in his Stellenbosch speech on Wednesday night as a counter to the growing support among academics for the Independent candidates.

The "battle of the petitions" is only part of the fierce struggle between the National Party and its disillusioned reformists focused mainly in the key constituencies of Stellenbosch and Helderberg.

Other dramatic developments this week include:

--Top South African sportsmen having nailed their colours to the "reform alliance" banner--the group represented by the Progressive Federal Party, New Republic Party, and Independents.

--A series of vital meetings in the two Boland constituencies;

--Inkatha coming out in support of the Independents and the "reform alliance"--in Stellenbosch; and

Top of the agenda in public interest will be the speech by President Botha in Stellenbosch on Wednesday. The meeting was originally scheduled for Cape Town, but was switched when the extent of the rebellion in the Boland became apparent.

It is understood President Botha's "rabbit out of the hat" was to be a petition which has been circulating among various Pretoria-based Afrikaner academics endorsing the Government's approach to reform.

The petition was meant to be secret until Wednesday, but the SUNDAY TIMES has obtained a copy of the document.

The signatories claim they believe the National party is irrevocably committed to reform and has a proven record on reform and political accommodation as shown by the introduction of the tricameral Parliament.

"In contrast to this, the right-wing political parties are engaging in confrontation politics with outmoded ideologies which were neither achievable nor acceptable and which would lead directly to conflict."

"The alliance left of the National Party support the kind of reform of a dream Utopia which does not take into consideration the realities of the diversity of South Africa."

The signatories slam the alliance as living in a naive dream world in which individual and group rights could be destroyed in a unitary state.

The Independents had originally done a service by highlighting the growing need for a clearer vision and speeded-up reform, but in opposing the National Party and known reformists like Mr Chris Heunis they were being counter-productive.

In his reaction to the petition, Professor Sampie Terreblanche, an architect of the academic revolt, attacked the document as "unimpressive and convoluted" and nothing but an expression of blind party loyalty and National Party expediency.

The number of signatories is not known. One of those reputedly endorsing the petition, UNISA's [University of South Africa] Professor Sas Strauss, declined this week to say he had signed the statement, but confirmed that he supported the National Party.

Meanwhile, the powerful Inkatha Movement appears set to throw its weight behind the reform-alliance movement and its already expressed support for the Natal Indaba.

Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has sent his second-in-command, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary general of Inkatha, to present a speech on behalf of the Chief Minister on the Stellenbosch campus at lunchtime on Tuesday.

The Independent/Inkatha meeting is being hosted by the Stellenbosch Debating Society.

It is expected that the Chief Minister will repeat his support for the reform alliance and the Independents.

On Thursday evening Dr Denis Worrall, Independent candidate in Helderberg, will speak in Stellenbosch, and on Tuesday Dr Esther Lategan, Independent candidate in Stellenbosch, will debate with the National Party incumbent, Mr Piet Marais.

And in another twist to the left-of-centre political battle, 10 Springbok sportsmen have supported the reform alliance.

The sportsmen are Graeme Pollock, Garth le Roux, Tommy Bedford, Daryl Bestall, Peter Kirsten, Adrian Kuiper, Mike Procter, Oscar Chalupsky, Morne du Plessis and Vince van der Bijl.

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CSO: 3400/578

COMMENTARY REJECTS MAJORITY RULE GOVERNMENT

MB150913 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Station commentary: "On majority rule for South Africa"]

[Text] All the pressure from the outside world on the South African Government, amounts to a demand for one-man-one-vote majority rule in a unitary state.

President P.W. Botha has firmly rejected this, and he spelled out the reasons in a BBC radio interview on the weekend. The main reason he said was because South Africa, like practically every other sub-Saharan African state, was a country of minorities. It was for this reason that the winner take all situation in the Westminster system of government had failed in black Africa. The Westminster system is the classic one-man-one-vote majority rule style of government. It makes no provision for a situation in which the population of a country comprises different nations.

In other sub-Saharan African states where a one-man-one-vote majority rule system of government has failed giving way to one-party governments, the populations comprise two or three or even four or five different tribes or nations. The system has failed because there is no protection built into it for group rights. The result is that one group eventually dominates the others, and so it is that in black Africa today there is a profusion of states where parties have not won power but seized power: Where the people have had one-man-one-vote but only once: or where their subsequent votes may be cast for only one candidate.

The situation in South Africa is complicated by the fact that there are not two or three, or three or four minorities but thirteen. They consist of the whites, the colored, that is people of mixed descent, the Asians, and ten black nations. There can be no such thing as black majority rule in the country for the simple reason that the blacks do not constitute a single group. This is the background to President Botha's contention in the BBC radio interview that a unique system of government would have to be devised

for South Africa, one that would adequately provide for the complexities flowing from the diverse population mix in the country.

It is towards this objective that the government program of evolutionary reform is aimed. It warrants the support rather than the condemnation of the outside world.

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BRIEFS

CURBS HAMPER RIGHT OF PROTEST--The leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin, says the new restrictions on calls for the release of detainees have taken away an important part of the right of citizens to constitutional protest. He denied, however, that his party favored civil disobedience, as the state president suggested, and reiterated that the new measures were vague and unacceptable. [Begin Eglin video recording] All I say is that a certain part of ordinary, peaceful, constitutional form of protest is to be taken away from the people. But I would have thought that at a time like this, when many people are frustrated--and let's face it, there are frustrated people of all racial communities at the moment with the political situation--but I would have thought, if I was the government, I would find ways and means in which people can, in a peaceful way, express their opposition, even if I don't like their opposition. But I sense that once again this is an illustration of a government that just doesn't like opposition at all. It just doesn't like people to protest; it doesn't like people getting together, even in a constitutional way, to express their disapproval with something. [end video recording] [Text] [Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Apr 87 MB] /12913

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